

(12) **United States Patent**
Fourney

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(54) **MULTI-DIRECTIONAL ROLLER ASSEMBLY**

B65G 47/244; B65G 47/71; B65G 2207/34;
B65G 39/00; B65G 47/22

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See application file for complete search history.

(72) Inventor: **Matthew L. Fourney**, Laurel, MD (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Laitram, L.L.C.**, Harahan, LA (US)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/872,711**

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(22) Filed: **Oct. 1, 2015**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0023848 A1 Jan. 28, 2016

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/644,304, filed on Mar. 11, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,193,533, which is a continuation of application No. 13/754,077, filed on Jan. 30, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,978,879.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/592,708, filed on Jan. 31, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B65G 13/10 (2006.01)
B65G 39/04 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B65G 13/10** (2013.01); **B65G 13/04** (2013.01); **B65G 39/00** (2013.01); **B65G 39/04** (2013.01); **B65G 39/12** (2013.01); **B65G 47/22** (2013.01); **B65G 47/244** (2013.01); **B65G 47/54** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B65G 13/04; B65G 13/07; B65G 13/071; B65G 13/10; B65G 39/04; B65G 39/12;

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Primary Examiner — Gene Crawford

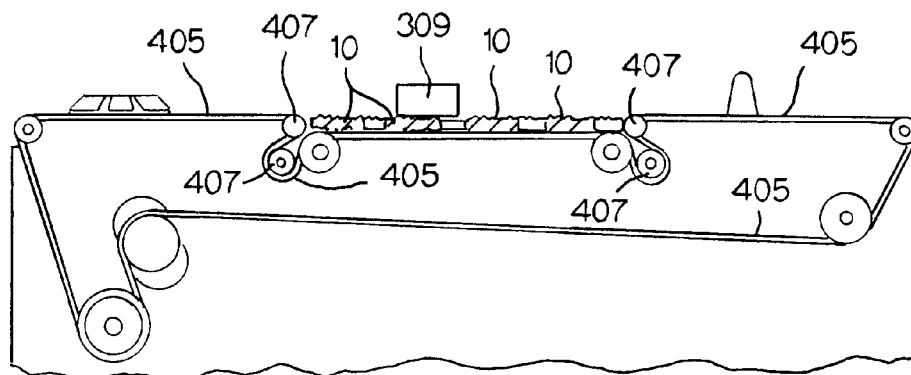
Assistant Examiner — Keith R Campbell

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Catherine M. Bishop

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A multi-directional roller assembly for directing articles in a conveying system. The multi-directional roller assembly has a rotatable roller frame housing at least one set of mutually-actuating rollers. The multi-directional roller assembly directs an article supported by the assembly along a trajectory determined by the orientation of the multi-directional roller assembly relative to an input force. The orientation of the multi-directional roller assembly may be changed to change the trajectory. A conveyor system may include an array of multi-directional roller assemblies. An actuator controls the orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies individually and may also control an array of multi-directional roller assemblies as a group.

27 Claims, 29 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
B65G 13/04 (2006.01)
B65G 39/12 (2006.01)
B65G 39/00 (2006.01)
B65G 47/22 (2006.01)
B65G 47/244 (2006.01)
B65G 47/71 (2006.01)
B65G 47/54 (2006.01)
B65G 13/07 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B65G 47/71** (2013.01); **B65G 13/07** (2013.01); **B65G 2207/34** (2013.01)
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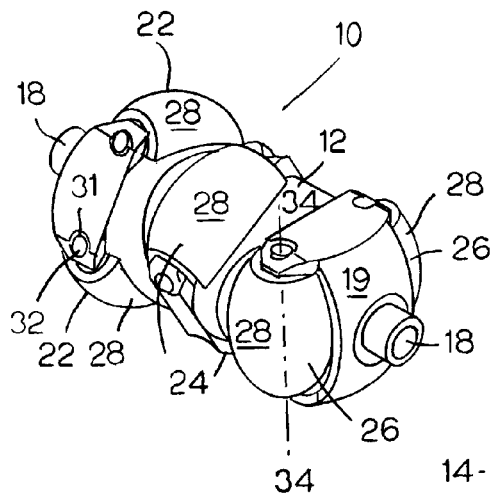


FIG. 1A

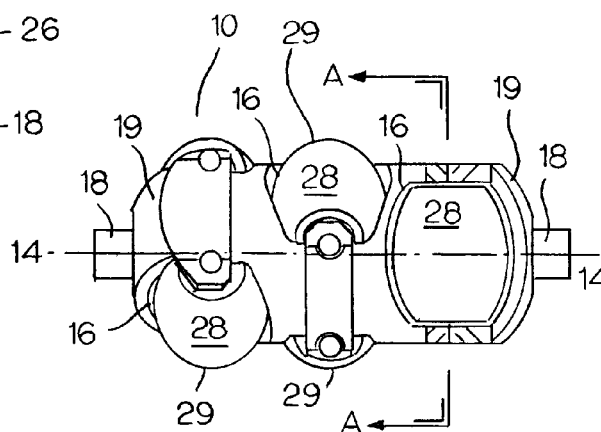


FIG. 1B

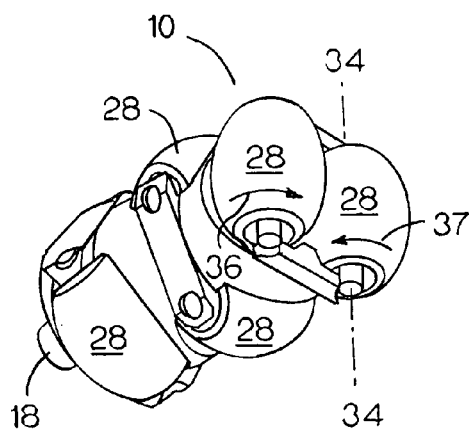


FIG. 1C

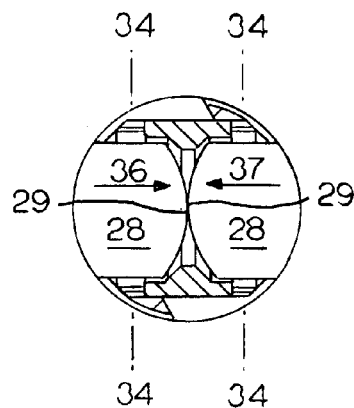


FIG. 2

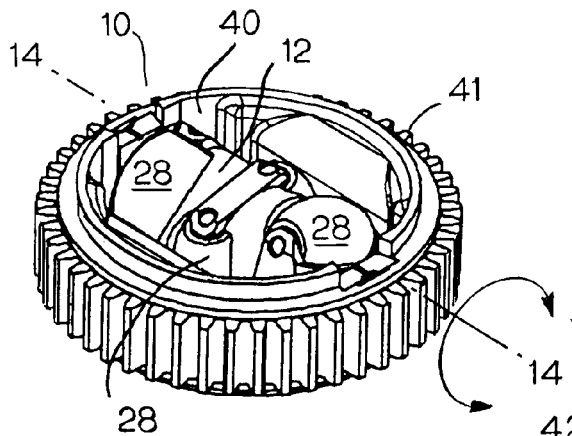


FIG. 3A

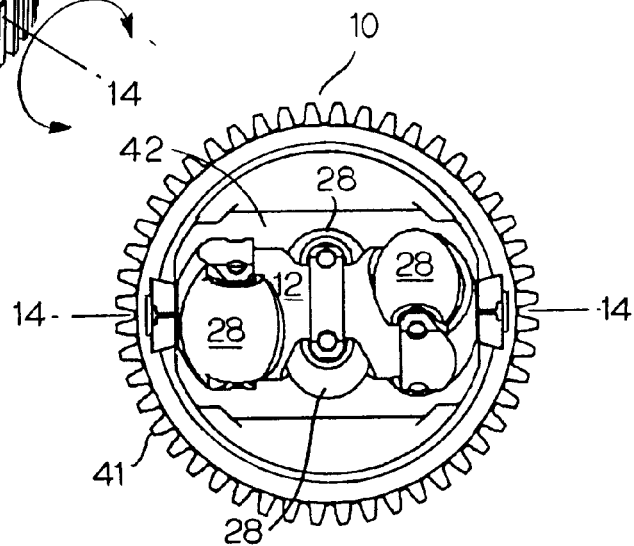


FIG. 3B

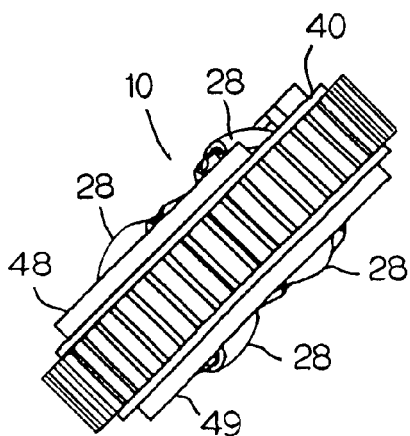


FIG. 3C

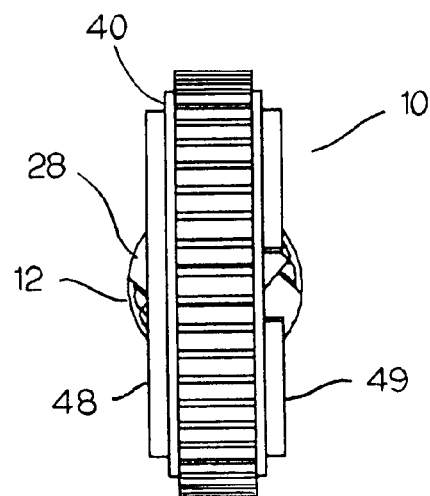


FIG. 3D

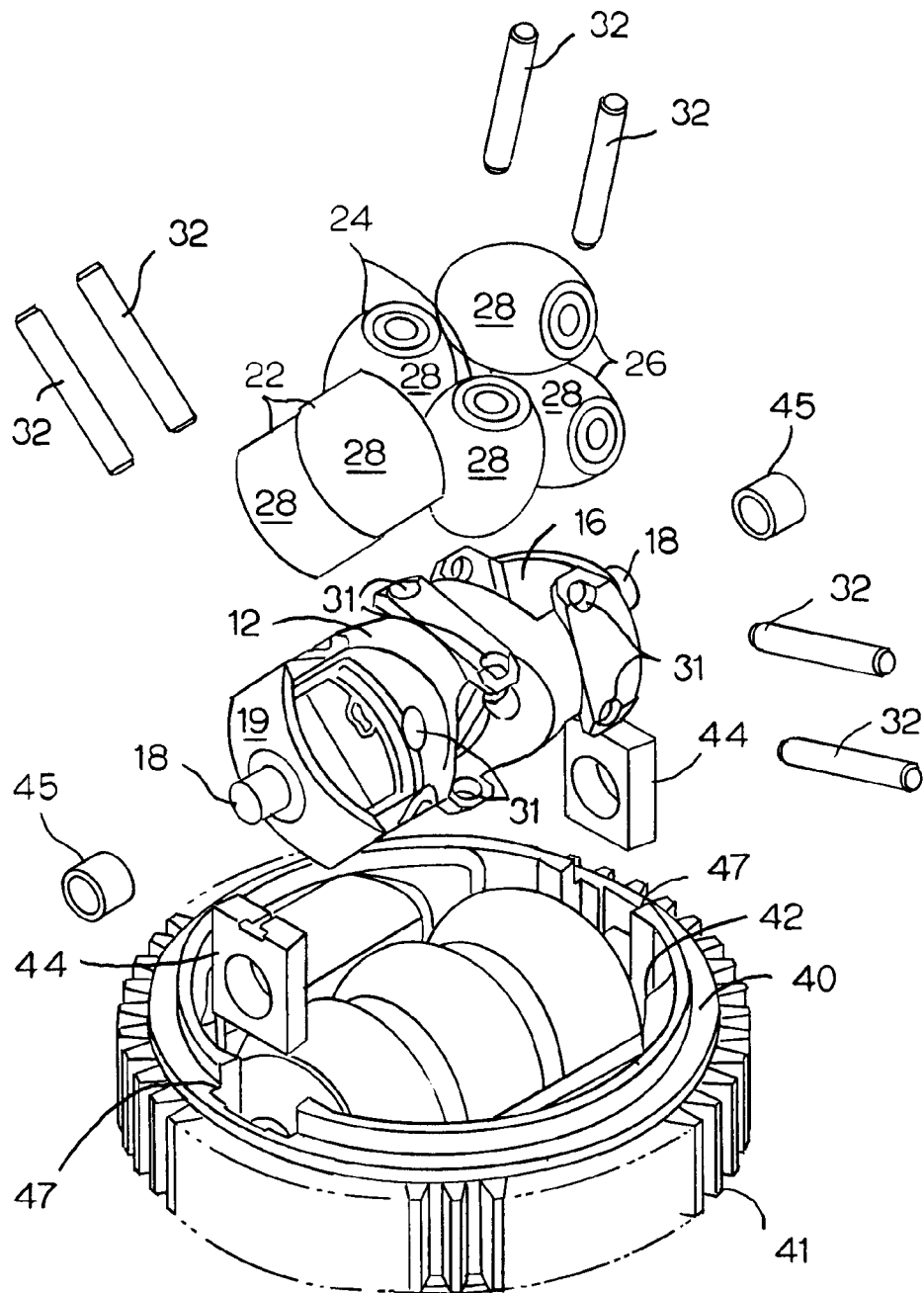


FIG. 4

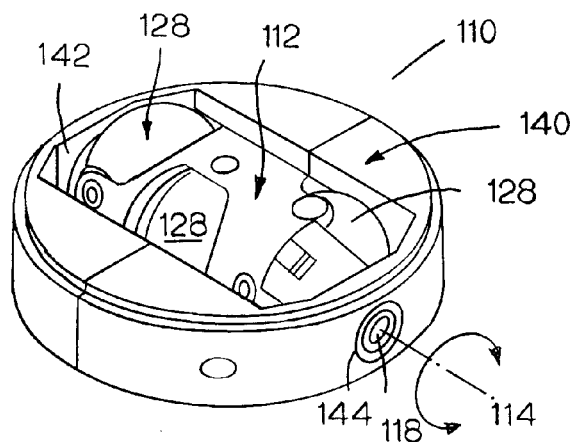


FIG. 5

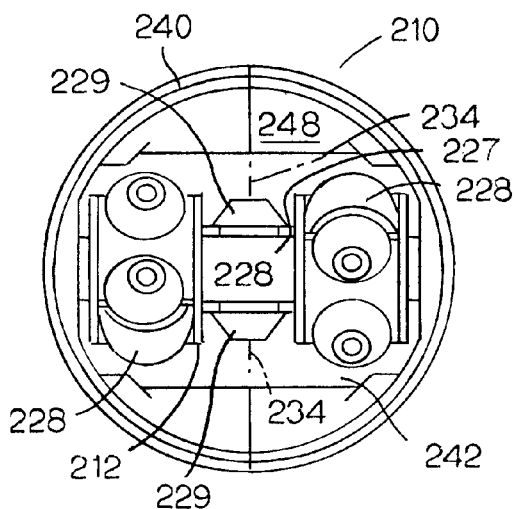


FIG. 6A

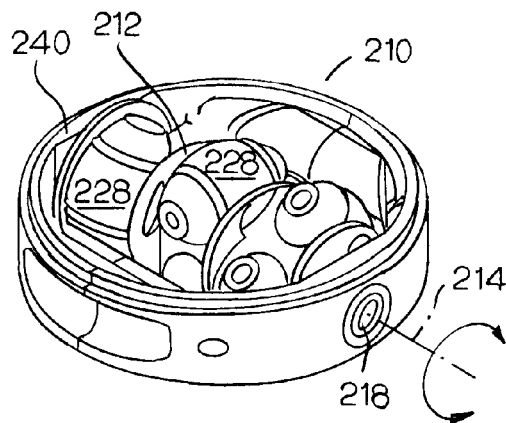


FIG. 6B

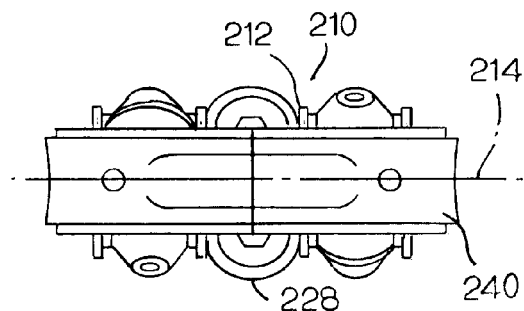


FIG. 6C

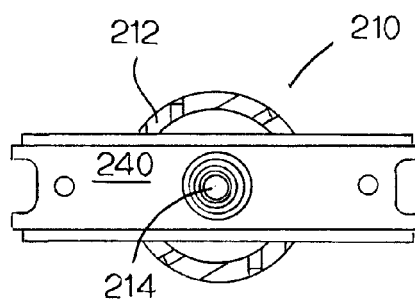


FIG. 6D

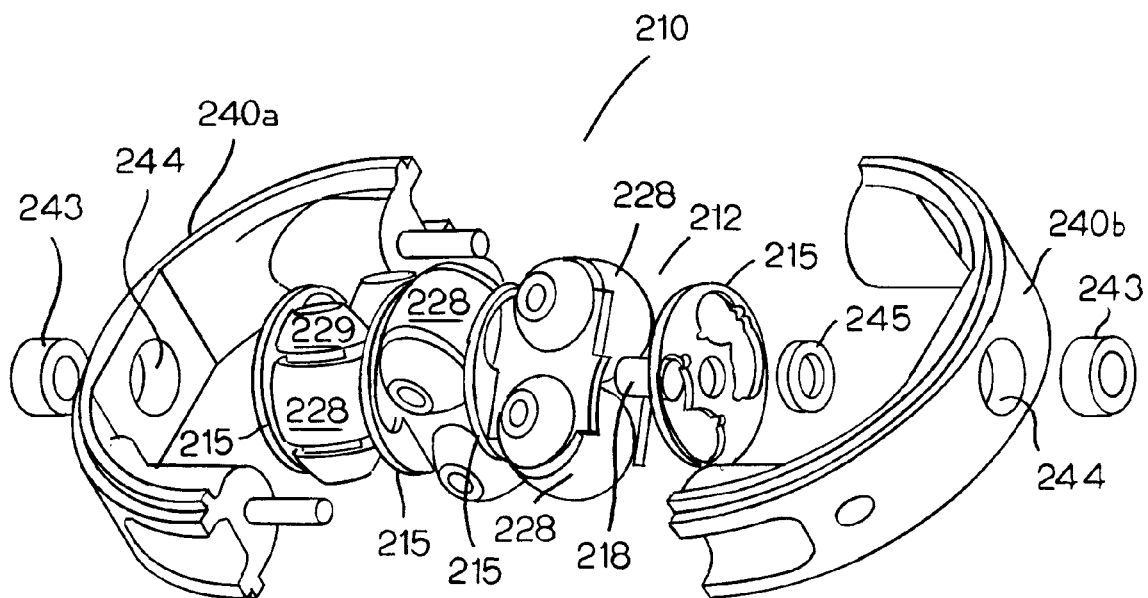


FIG. 7

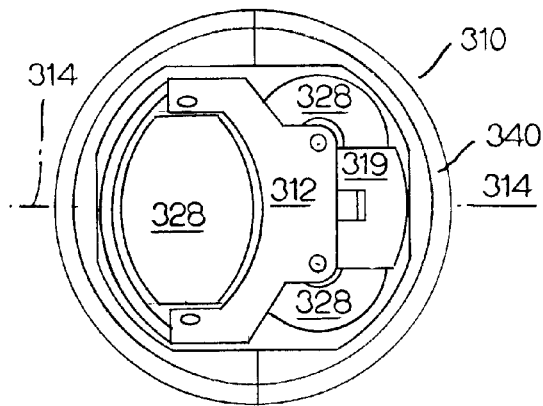


FIG. 8A

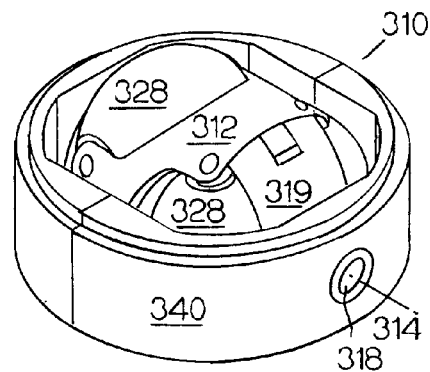


FIG. 8B

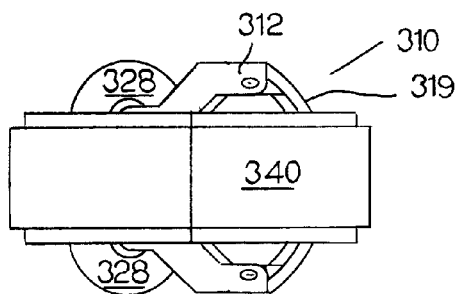


FIG. 8C

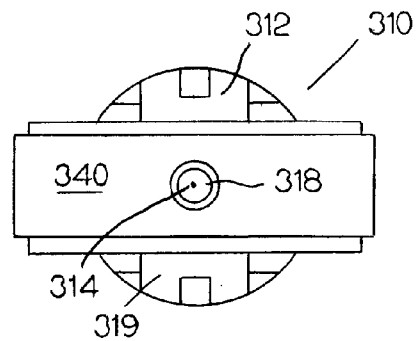


FIG. 8D

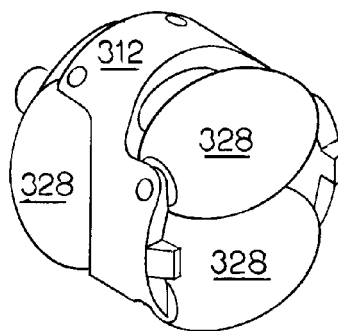


FIG. 9

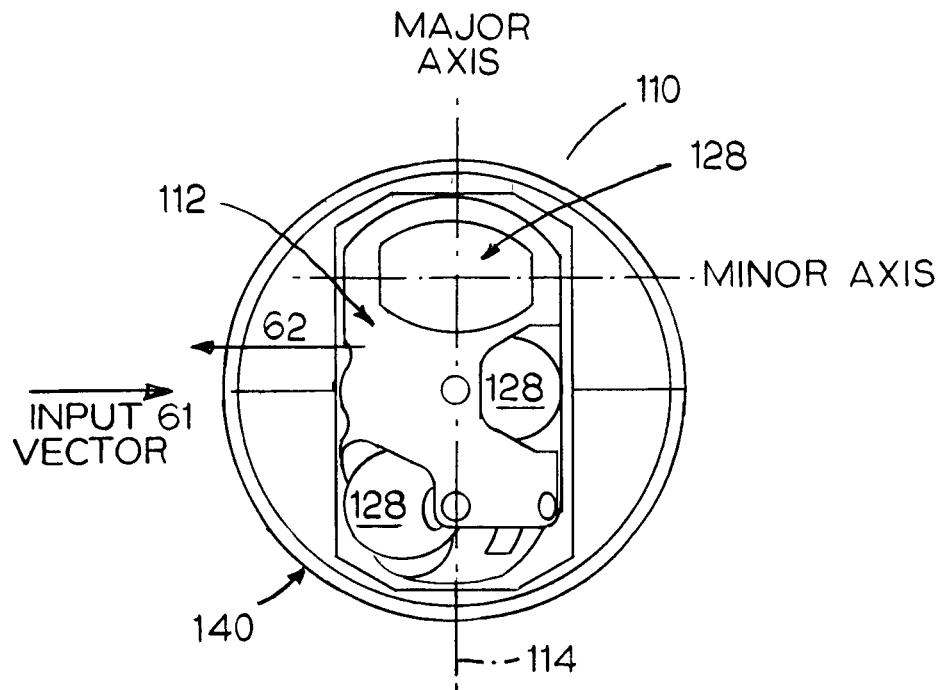


FIG. 10A

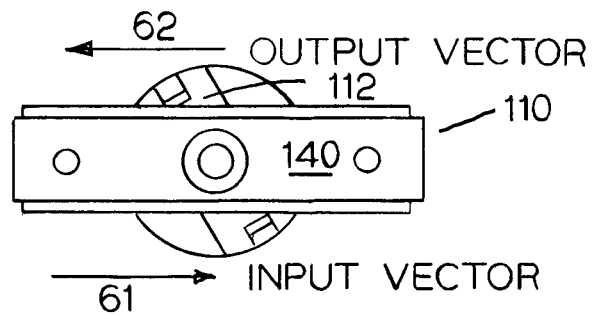


FIG. 10B

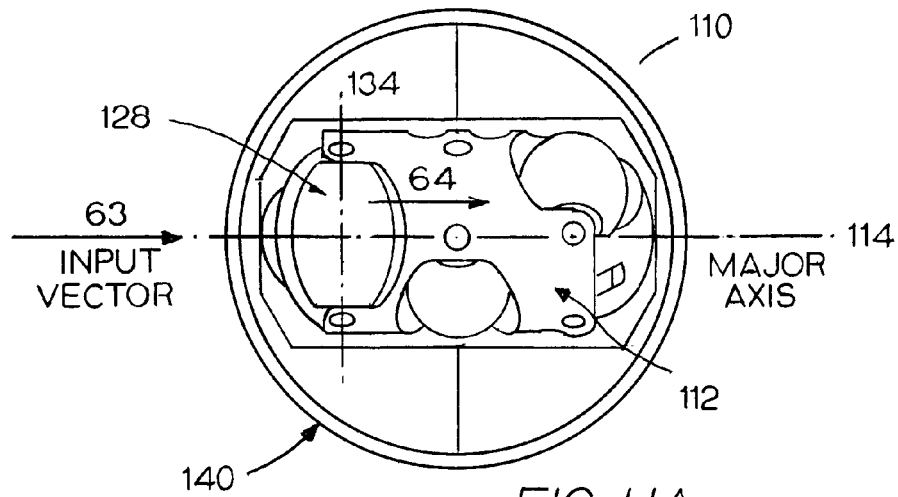


FIG. 11A

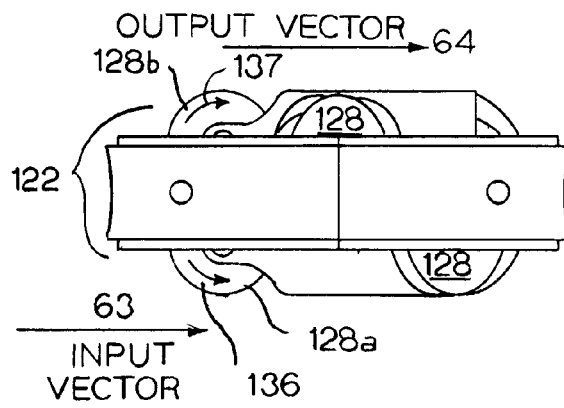


FIG. 11B

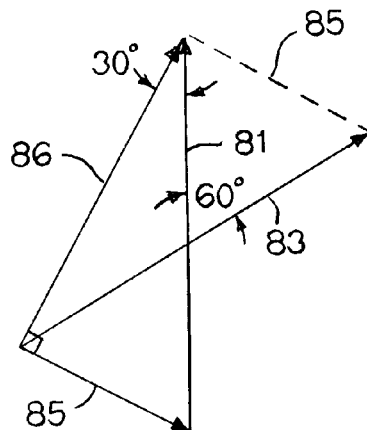
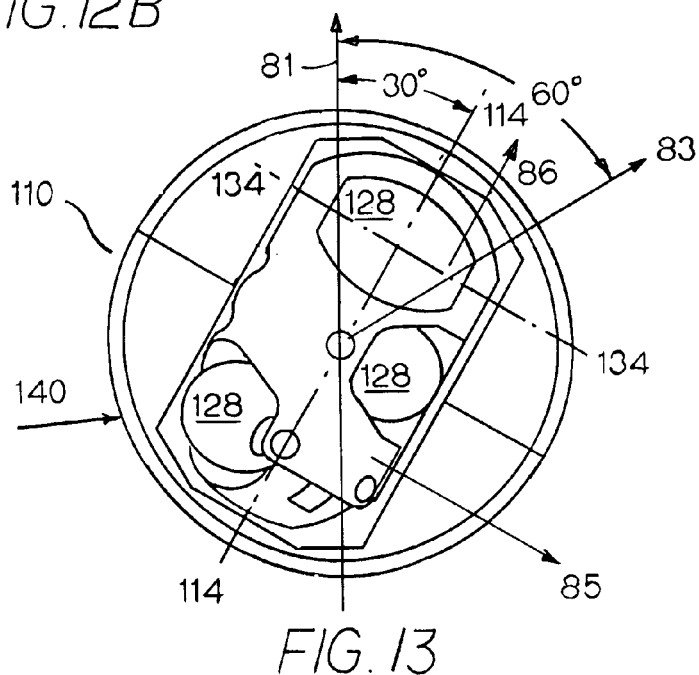
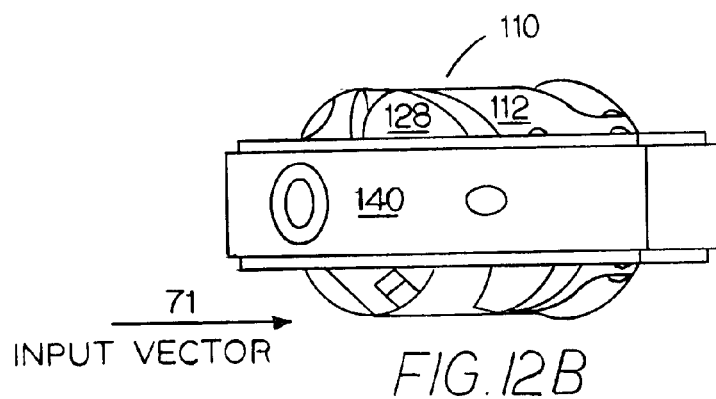
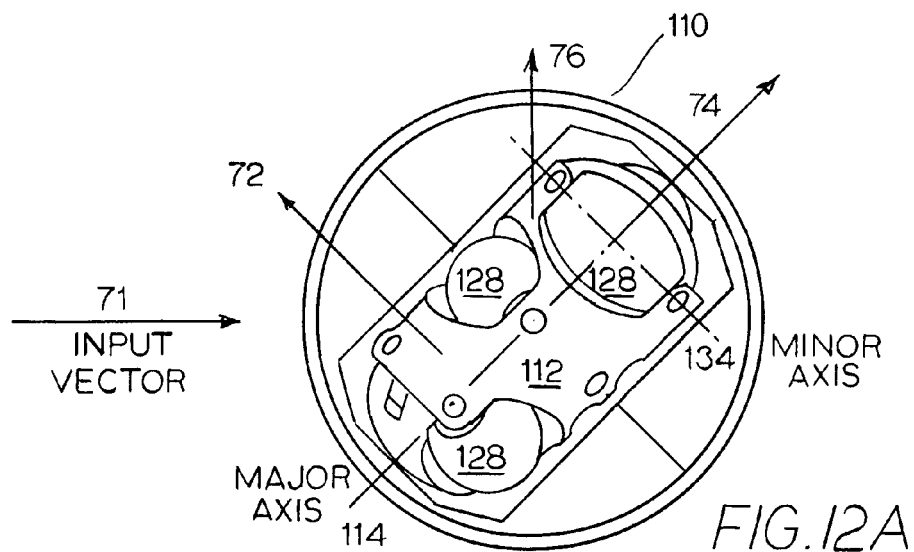


FIG. 14



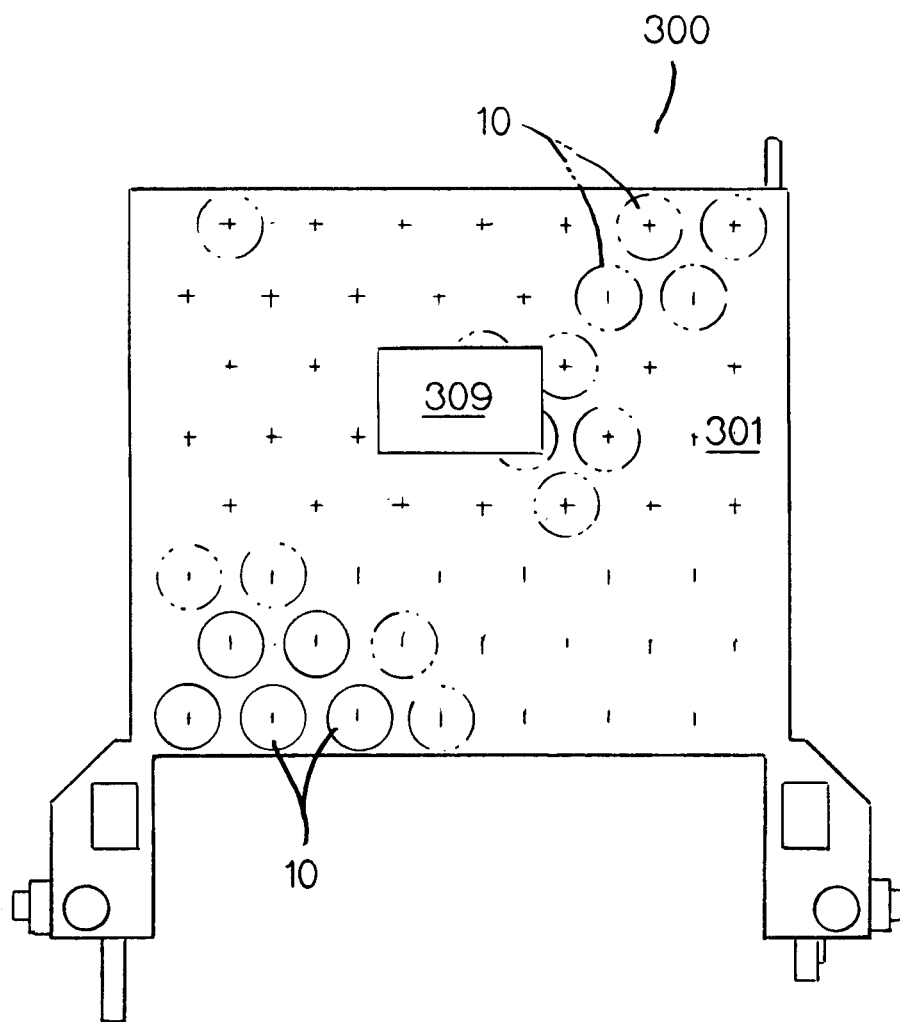
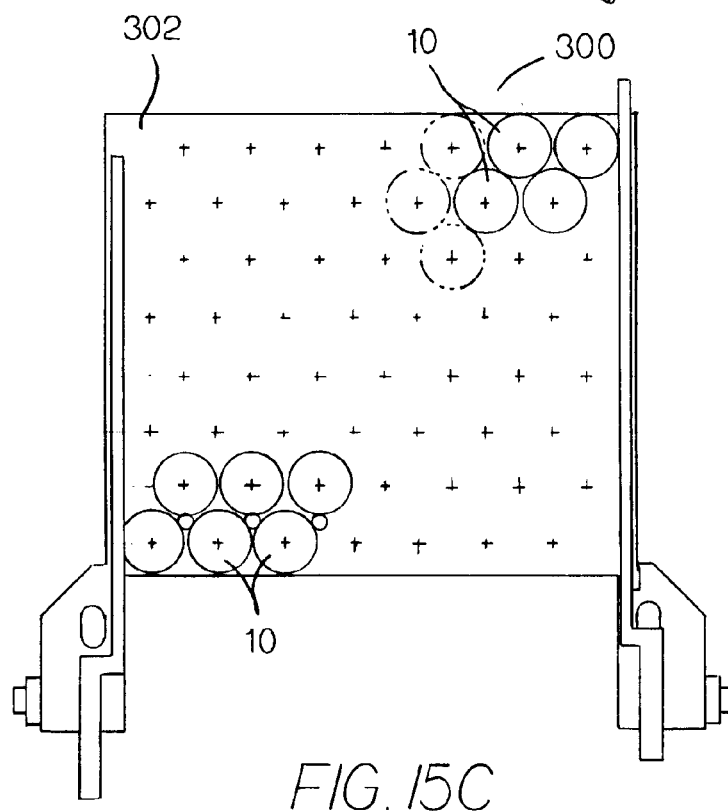
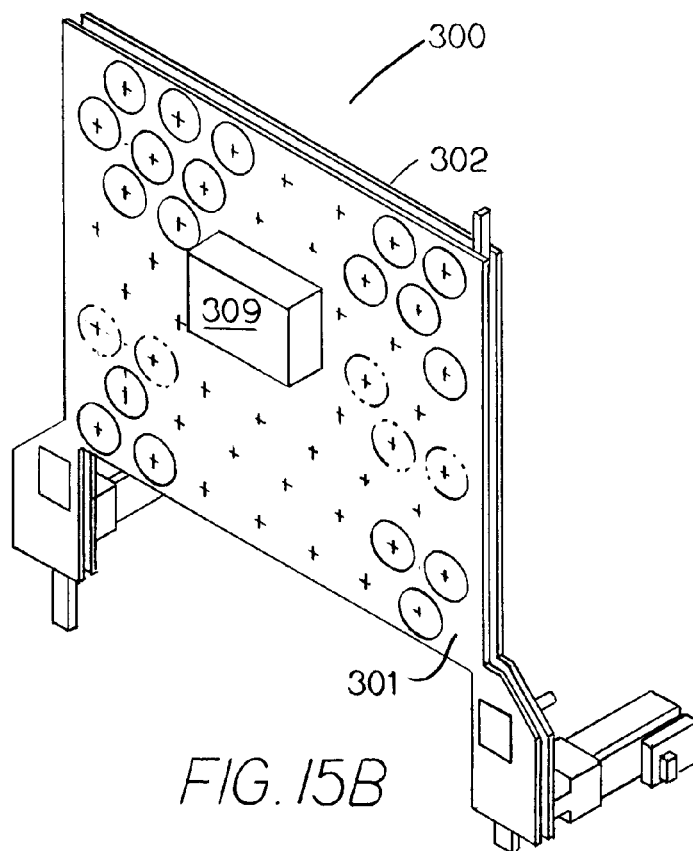
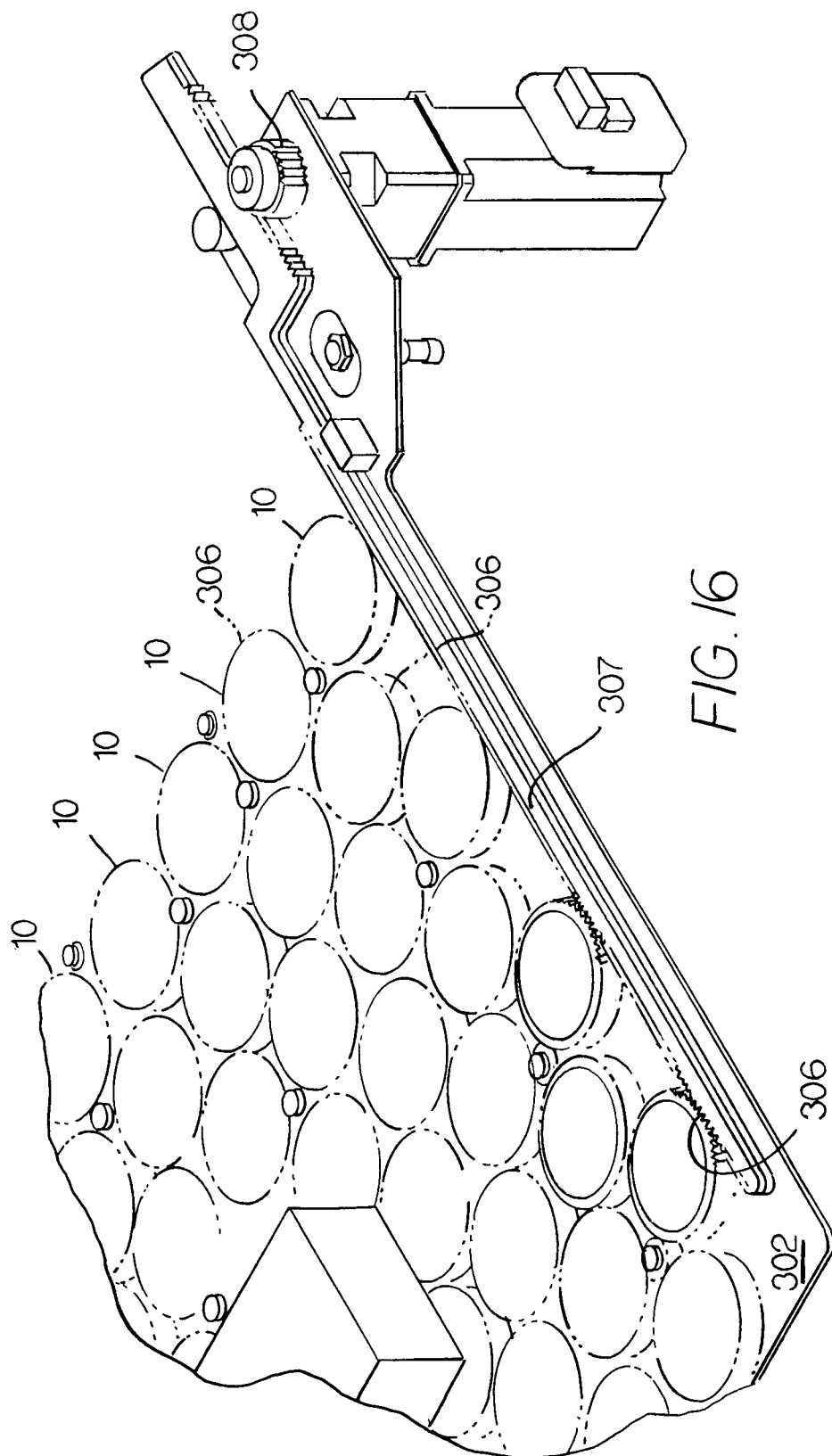


FIG. 15A





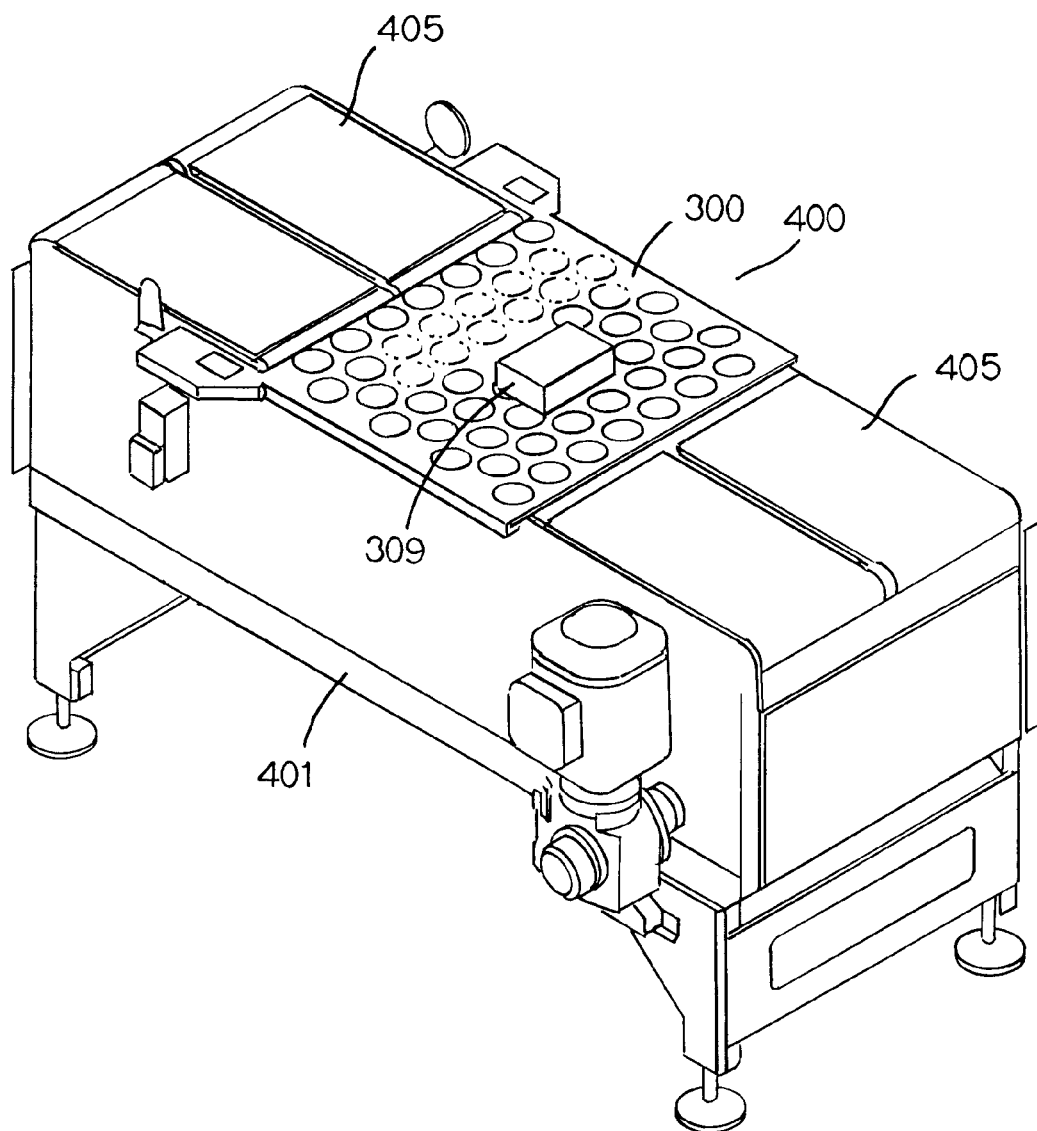


FIG. 17A

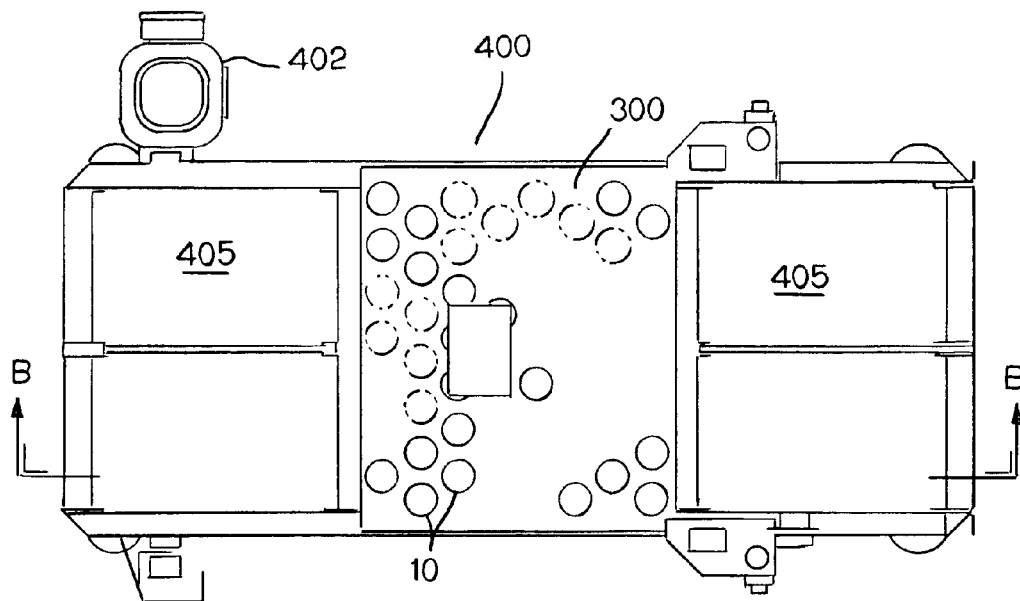


FIG. 17B

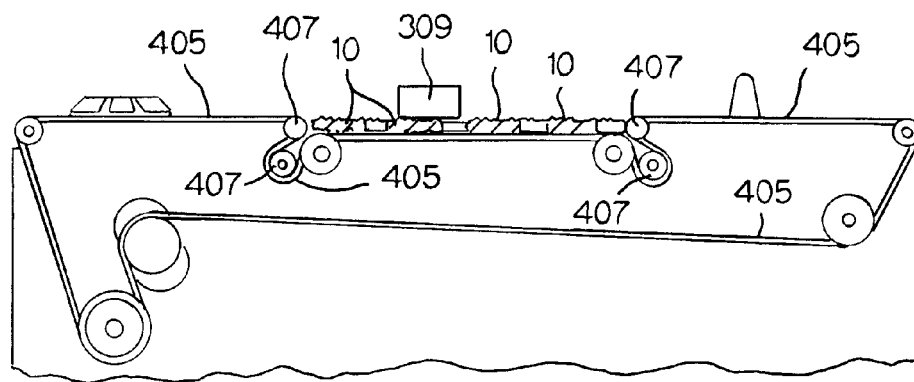


FIG. 17C

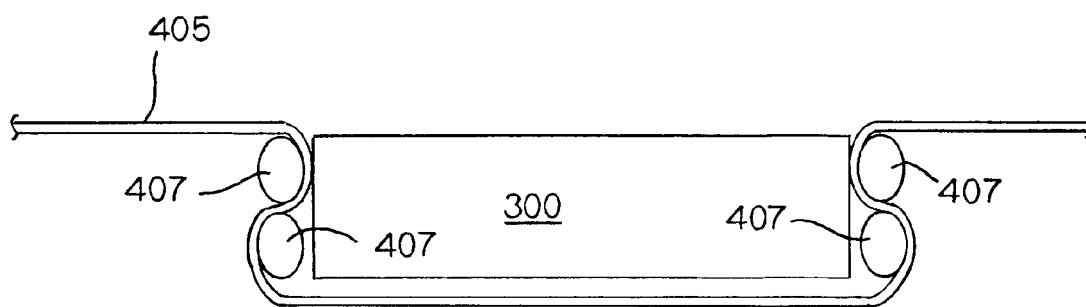


FIG. 18

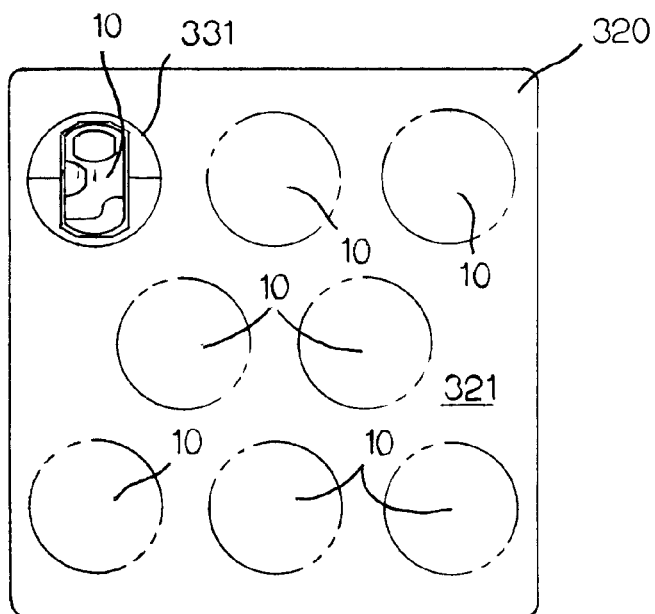


FIG. 19A

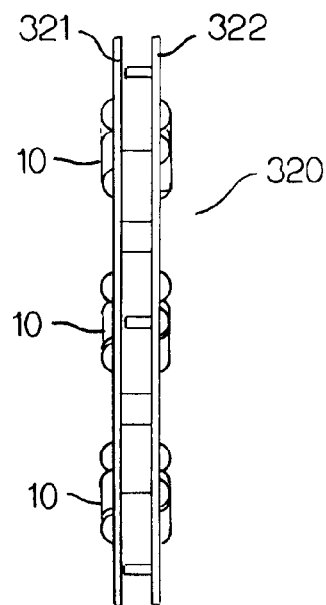


FIG. 19B

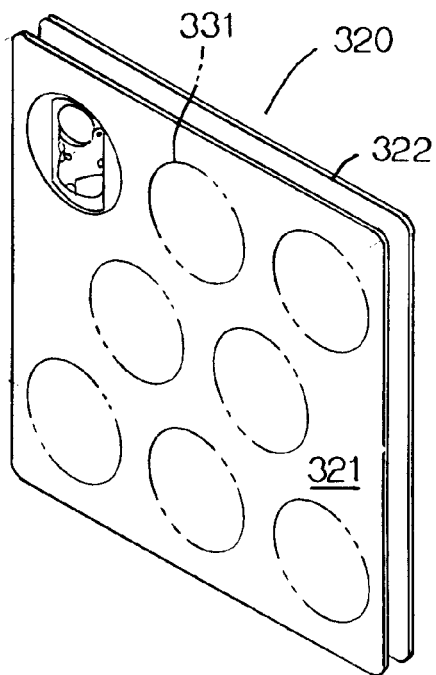


FIG. 19C

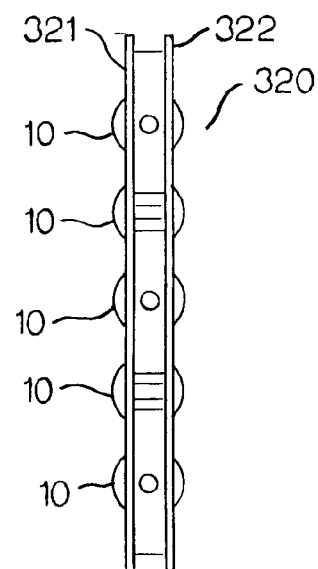
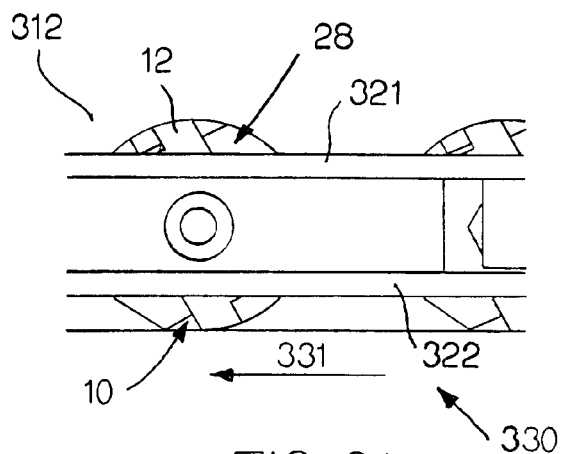
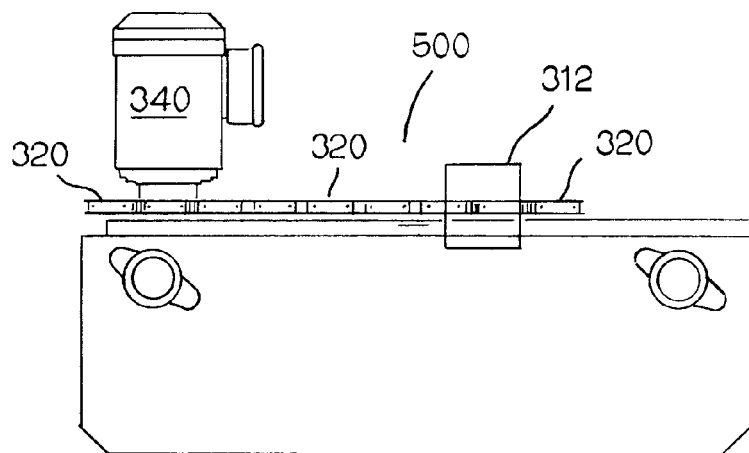
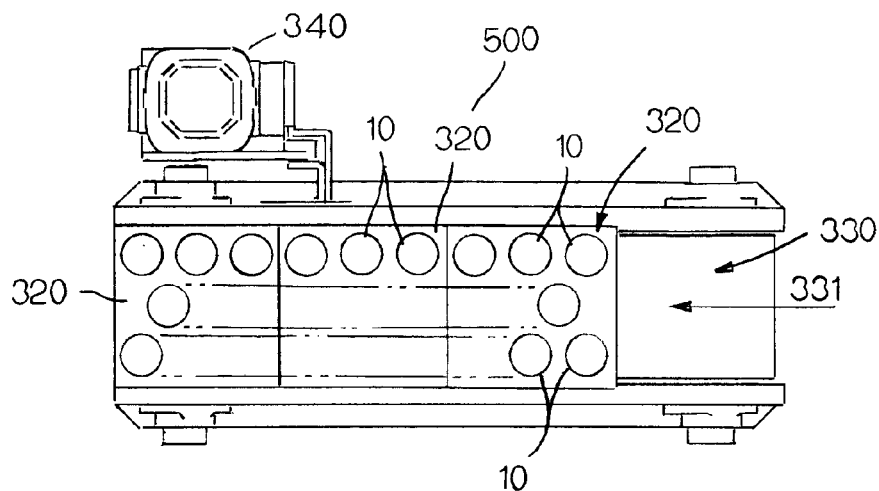


FIG. 19D



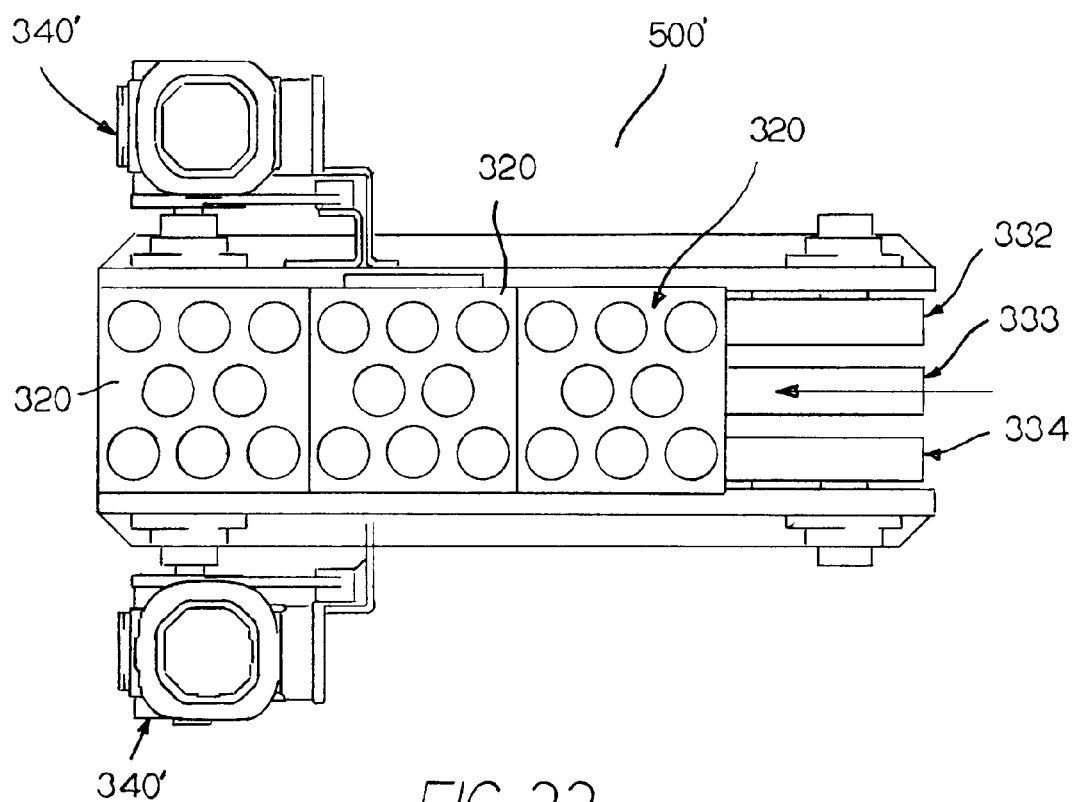
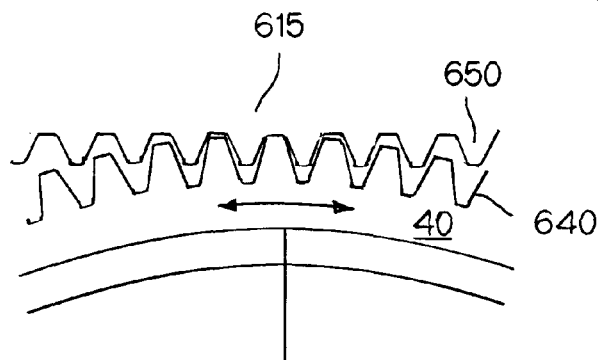
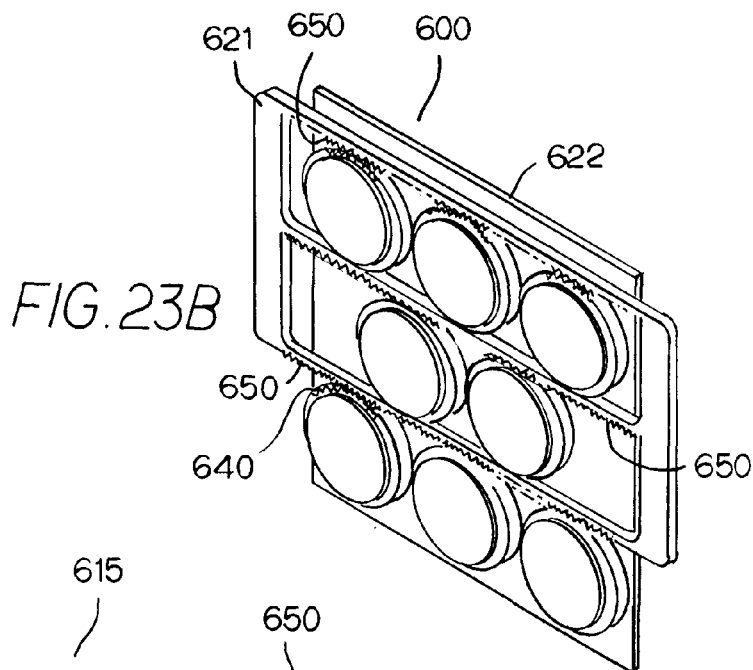
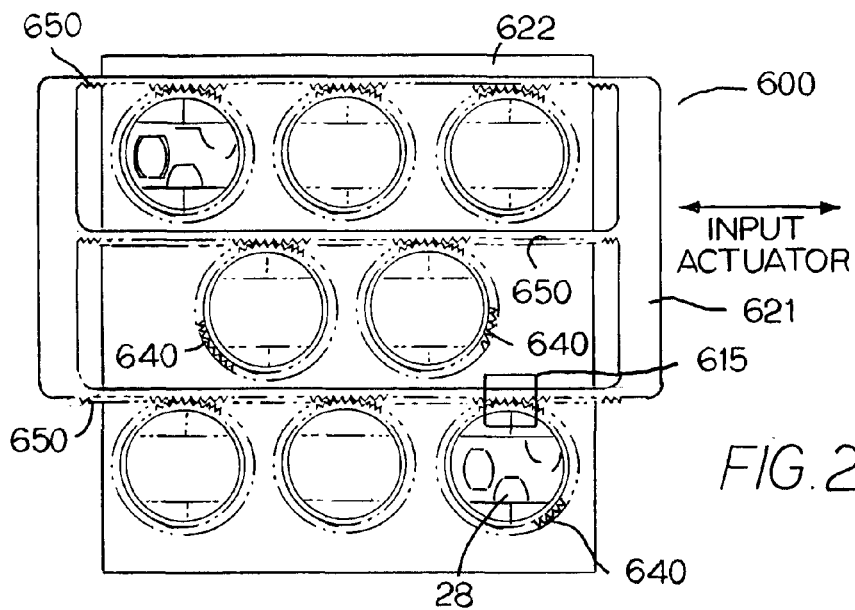


FIG. 22



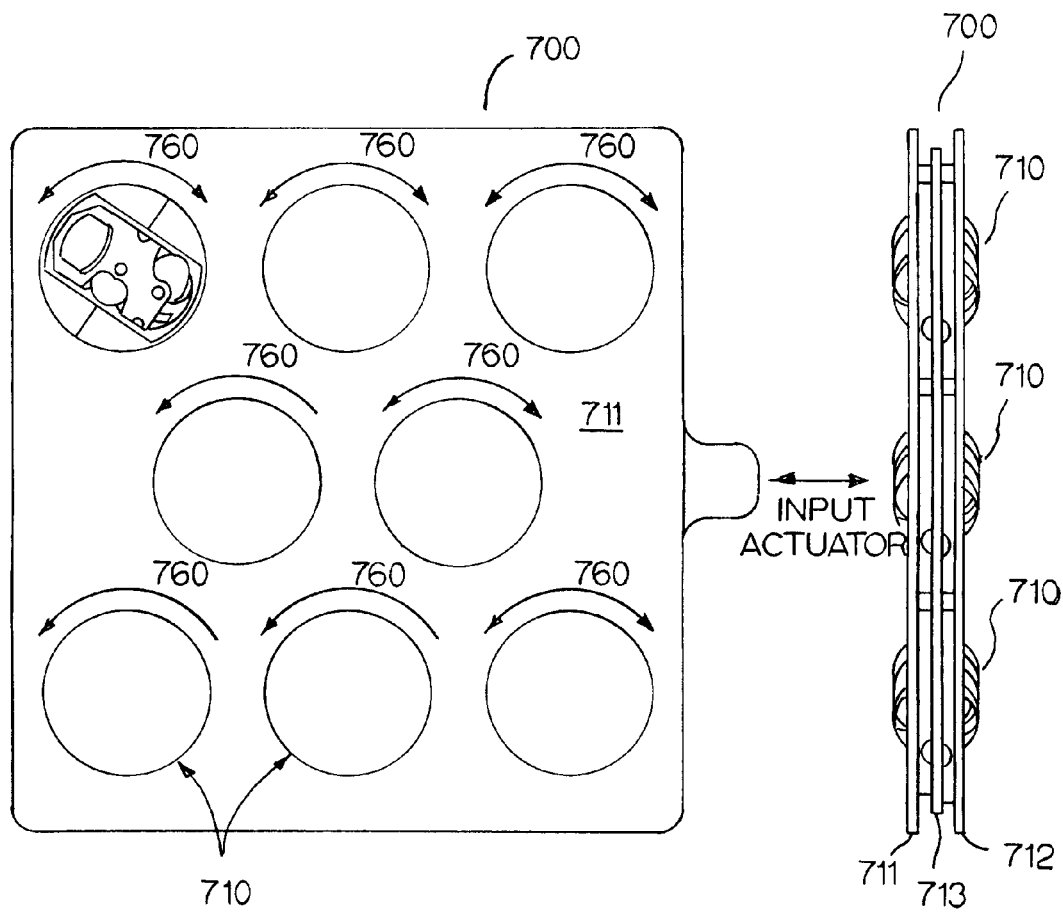


FIG. 25A

FIG. 25B

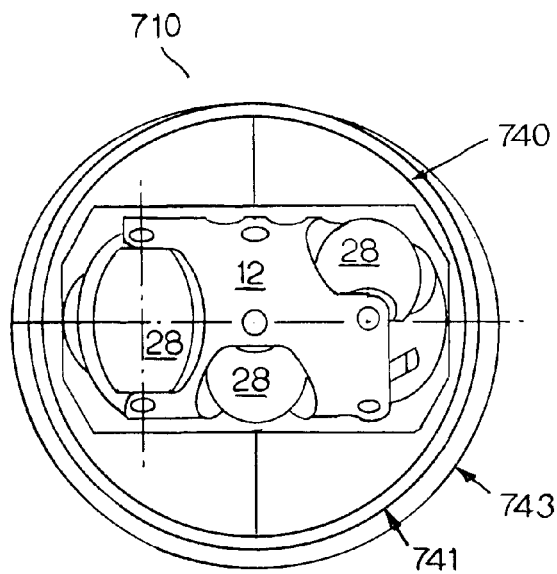


FIG. 26A

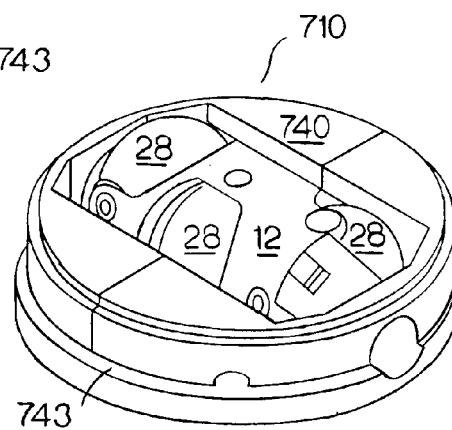


FIG. 26B

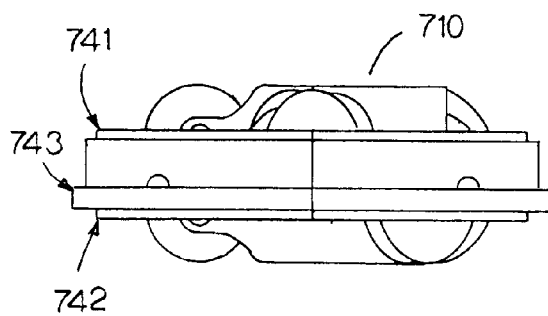


FIG. 26C

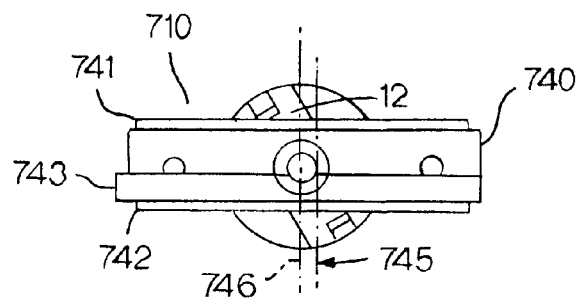


FIG. 26D

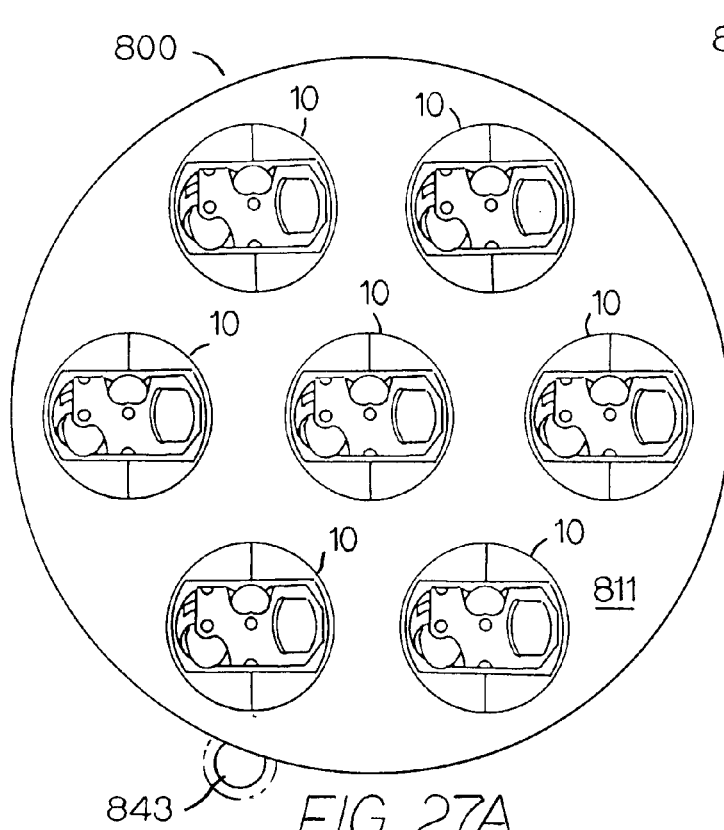


FIG. 27A

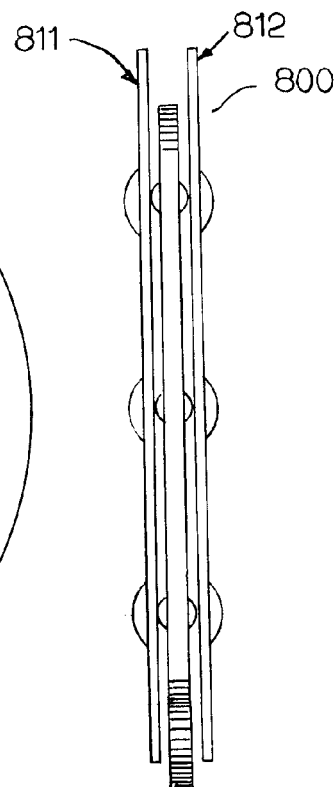


FIG. 27B

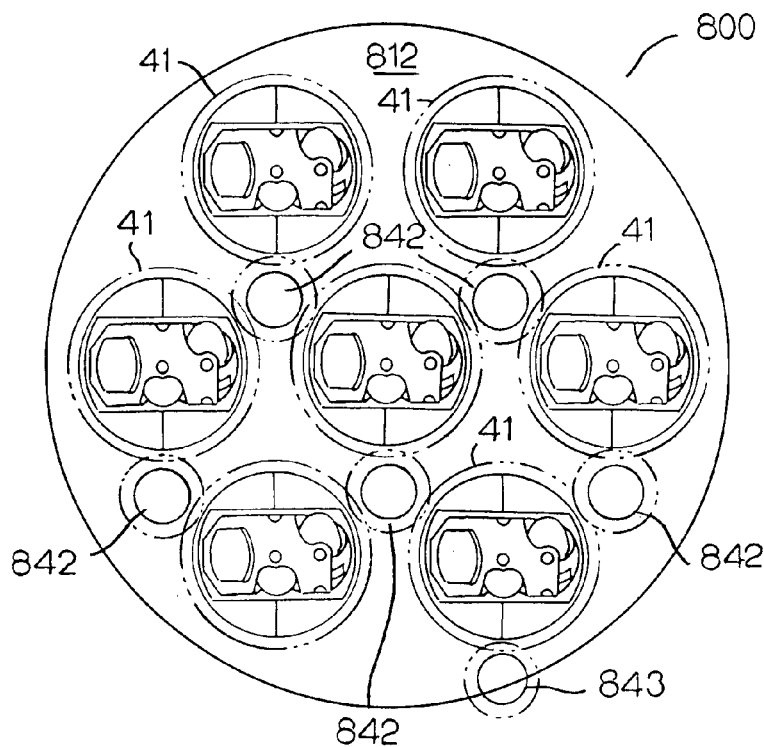
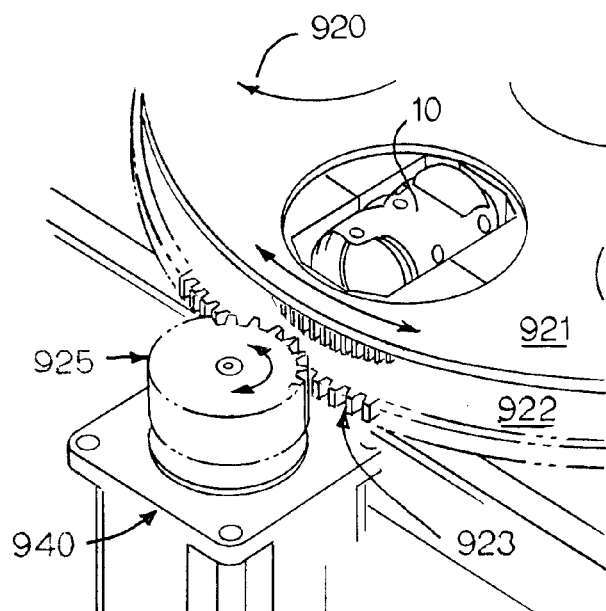
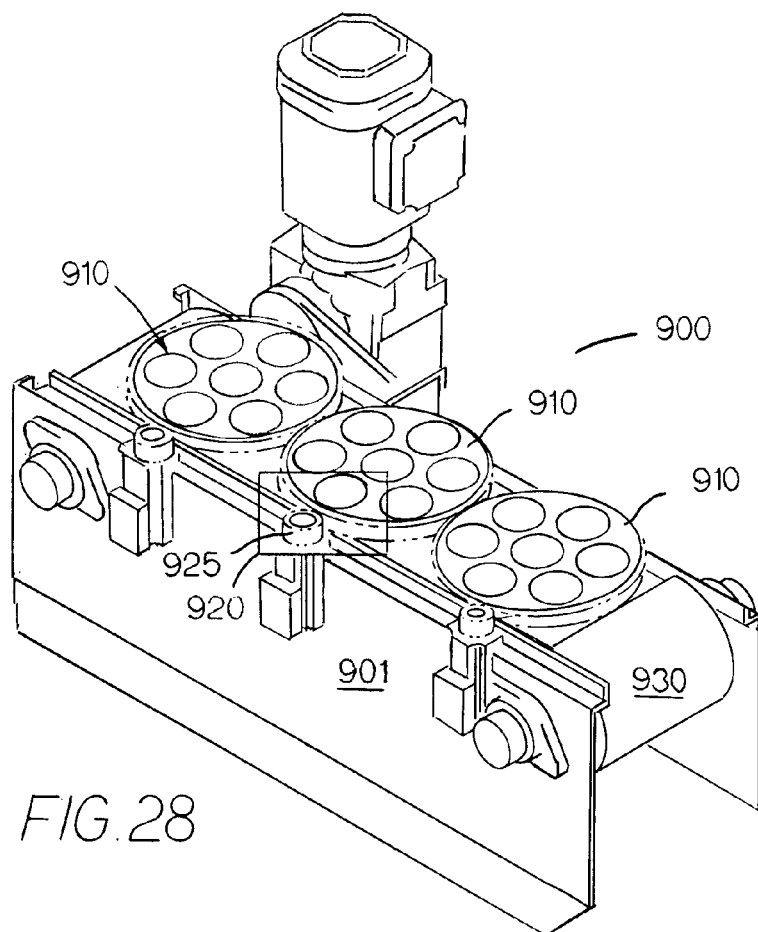


FIG. 27C



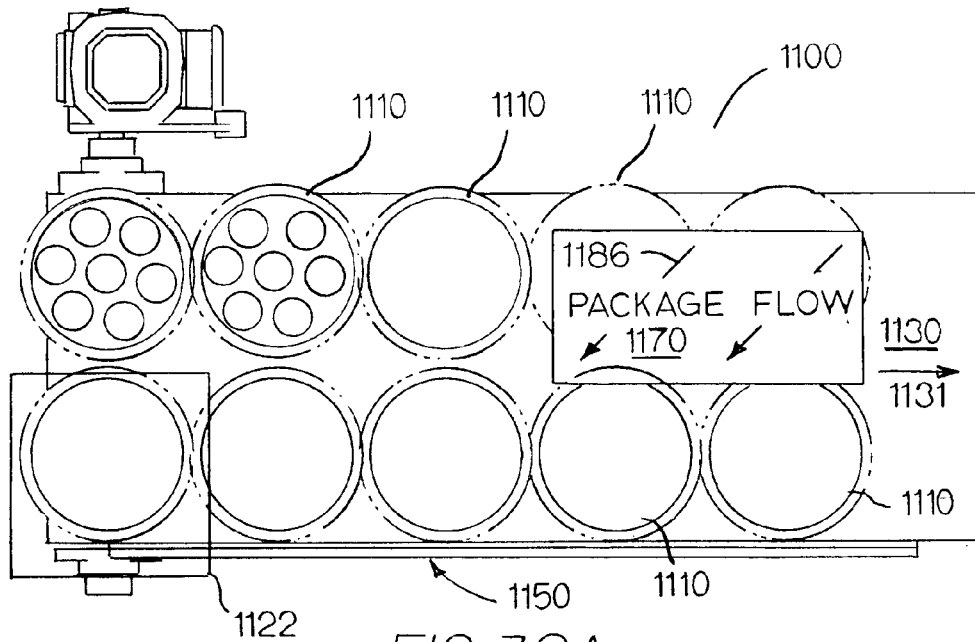


FIG. 30A

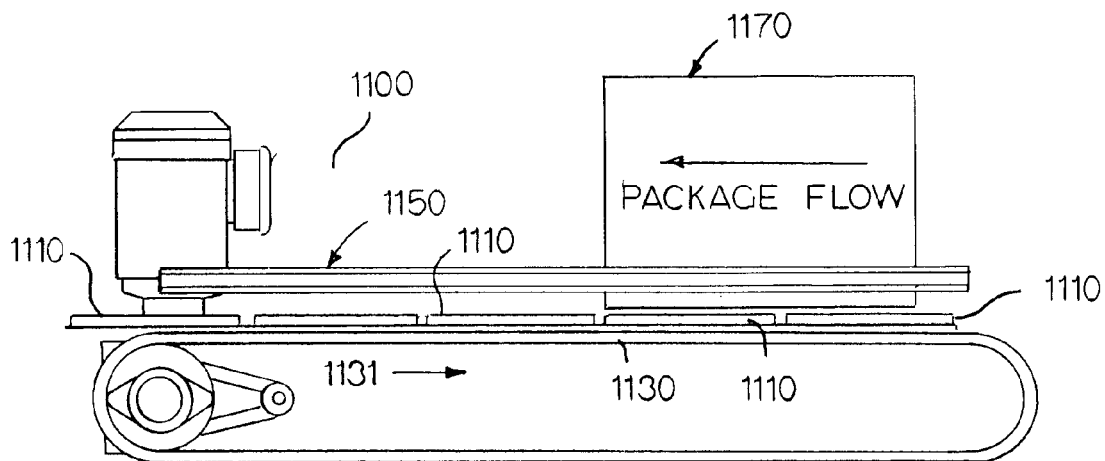


FIG. 30B

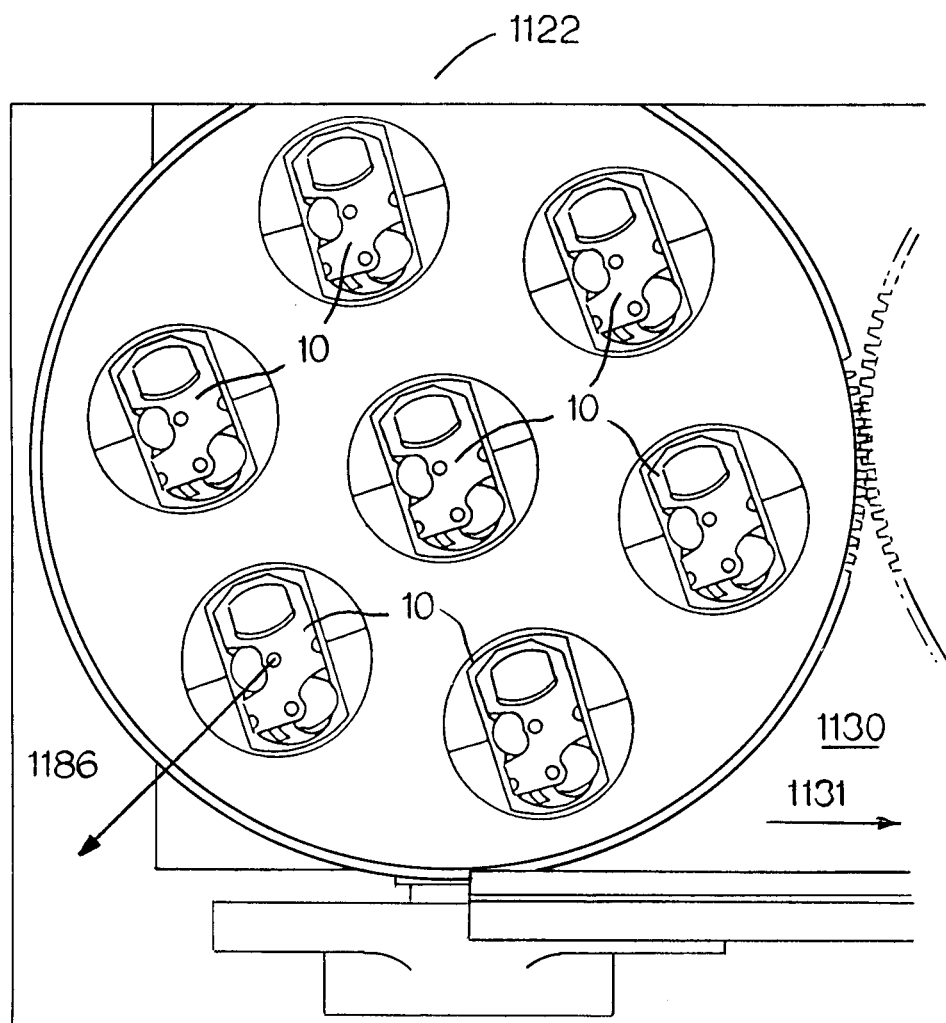


FIG. 31

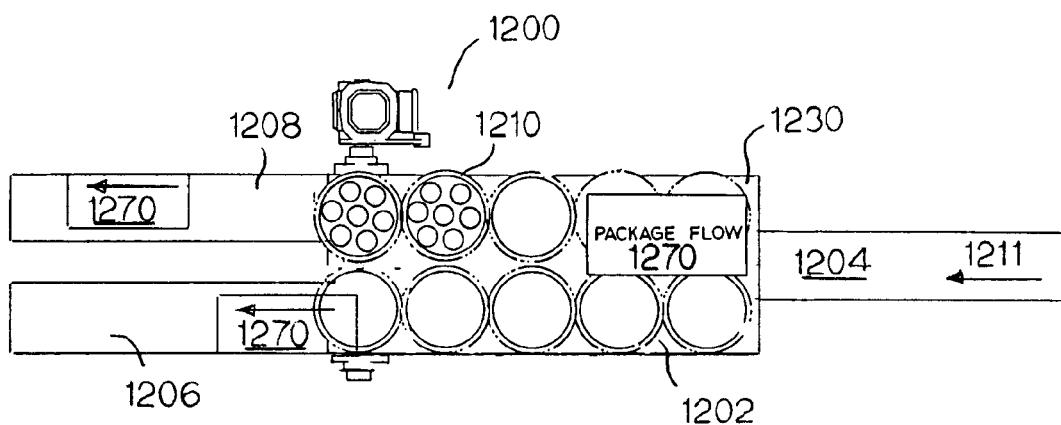


FIG. 32A

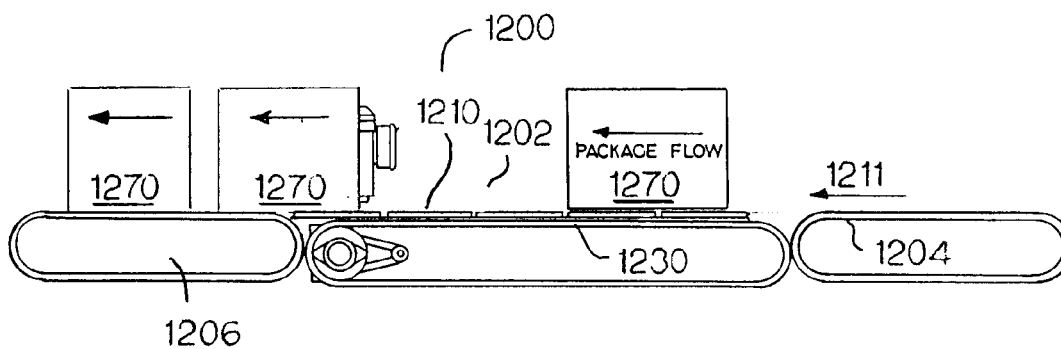
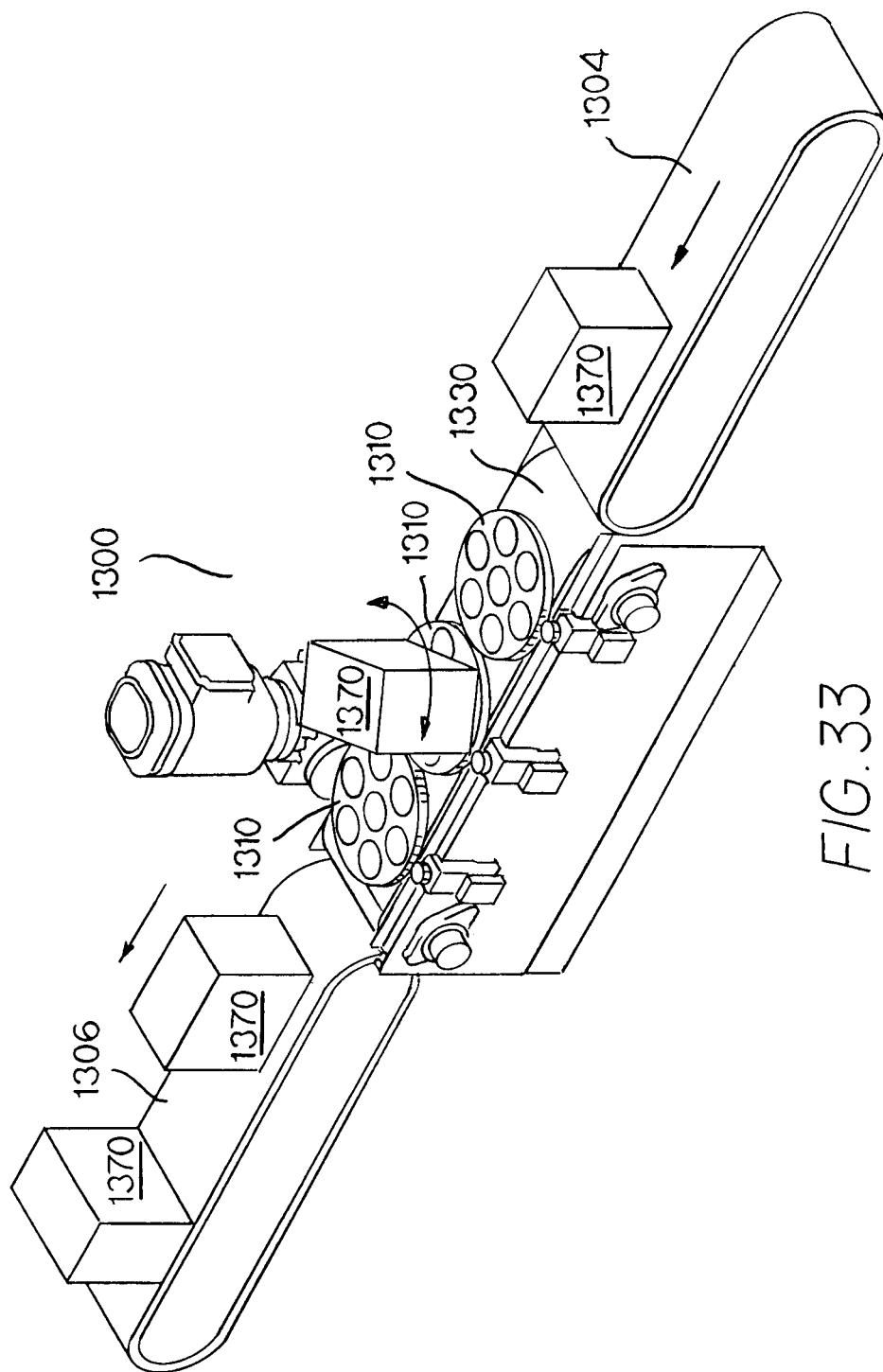
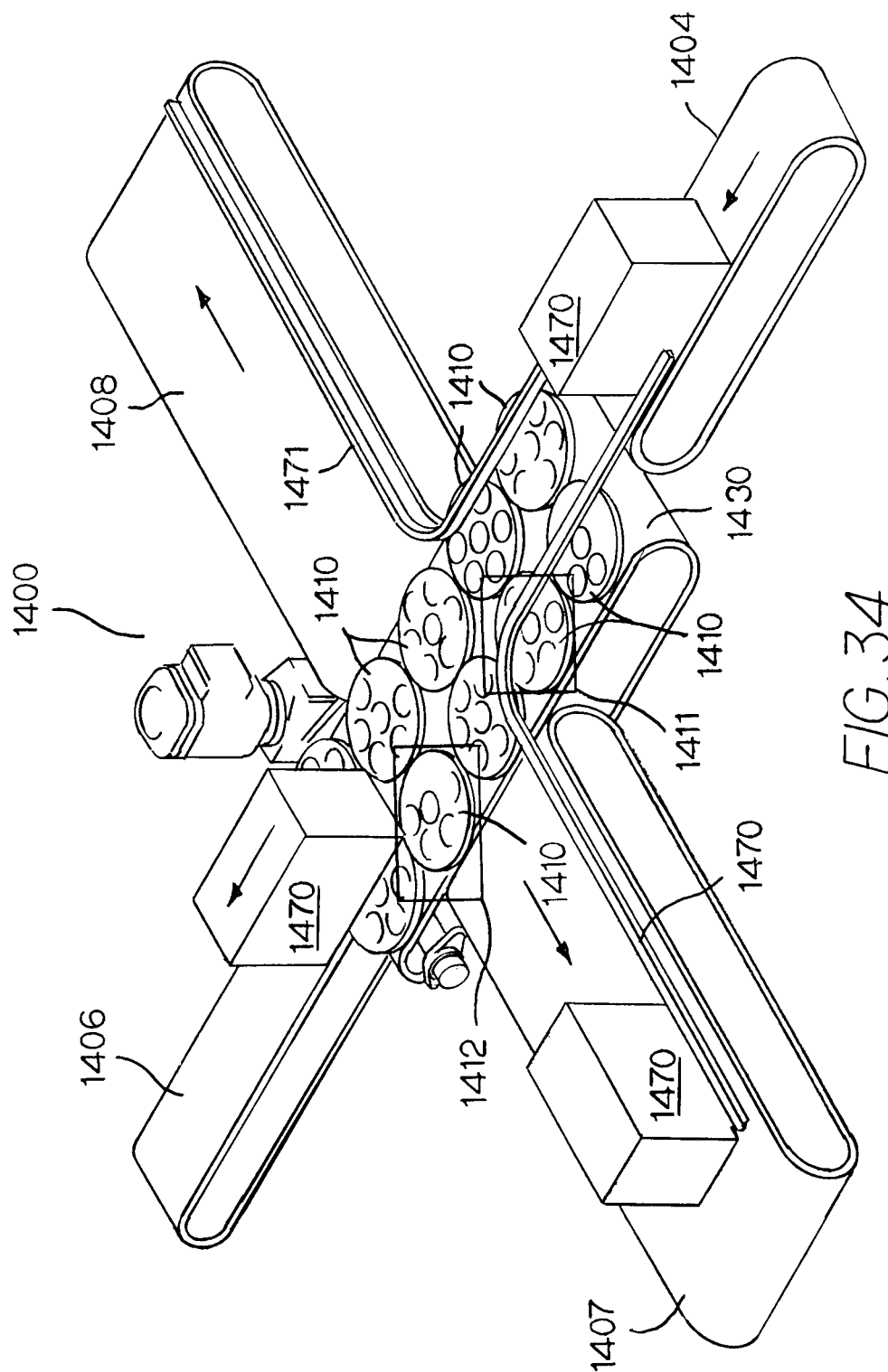


FIG. 32B





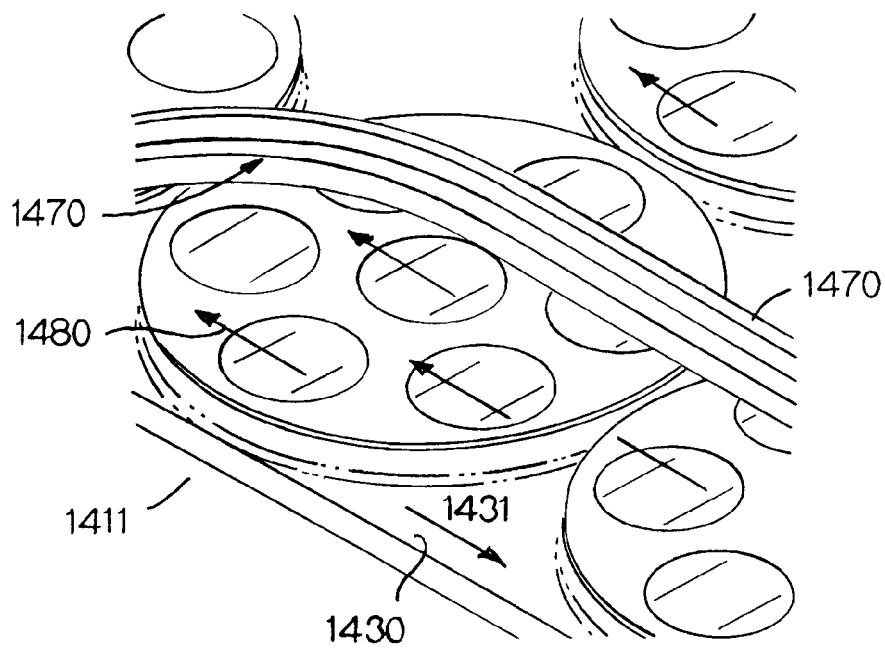


FIG. 35

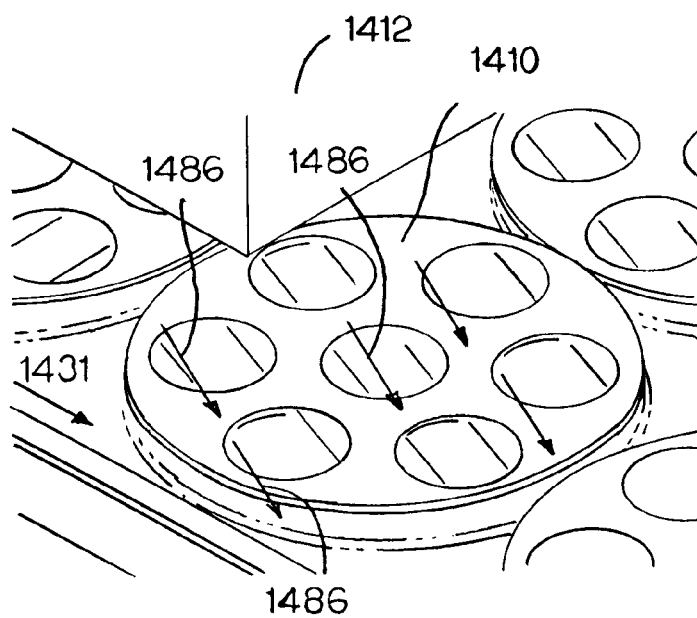


FIG. 36

MULTI-DIRECTIONAL ROLLER ASSEMBLY**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present invention is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/644,304, filed Mar. 11, 2015, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13,754,077 filed Jan. 30, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,978,879, issued Mar. 17, 2015, which in turn claims priority to U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 61/592,708, filed Jan. 31, 2012, and entitled "Multi-Directional Roller Assembly", the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

The invention relates generally to power-driven conveyors and more particularly to conveyors having actuated, multi-directional rollers for manipulating the trajectory of articles through a conveyor system.

Many package- and material-handling applications require that conveyed articles be diverted to a side of a conveyor. Two examples are sorting articles off the side of a belt and registering articles against the side of the belt. U.S. Pat. No. 6,494,312, "Modular Roller-Top Conveyor Belt with Obliquely-Arranged Rollers," Dec. 17, 2002, to Costanzo discloses a conveyor system in which cylindrical rollers mounted in a conveyor belt on axles oblique to the direction of belt travel are actuated by underlying bearing surfaces on which the oblique rollers ride as the belt advances in the direction of belt travel. The contact between the rollers and the bearing surfaces causes the rollers to rotate as the belt advances. The rotation of the oblique rollers pushes articles atop the rollers across the conveyor belt toward a side of the conveyor. These oblique-roller belts work extremely well on planar bearing surfaces as long as the rollers are arranged to rotate at an angle between the direction of belt travel (defined as a roller angle of 0°) and about 30° or so from the direction of belt travel. For roller angles greater than 30°, the rollers slip too much on the planar bearing surfaces.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,968,941, "Apparatus and Methods for Conveying Objects," Nov. 29, 2005, to Fournery describes an improved bearing surface that accommodates a much greater range of roller angles. Instead of using a planar bearing surface, Fournery uses the outer peripheries of actuating rollers arranged to rotate on axes in the direction of belt travel. As the conveyor belt advances, the oblique belt rollers roll on the underlying actuating rollers, which are also caused to roll on their axes. Because the bearing surface on the periphery is rolling, slip is reduced and greater roller angles can be accommodated. The greater roller angles permit much sharper article-diversion trajectories than are possible with a planar bearing surface. But actuating rollers are more expensive and slightly more complicated than simple planar bearing surfaces.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,588,137, "Conveyor Belt Having Rollers that Displace Objects," Sep. 15, 2009, to Fournery describes a conveyor belt that includes multiple roller sets used to divert objects from the conveyor belt. The angles along which articles can be diverted from the conveyor are limited.

SUMMARY

An embodiment of the invention provides a conveyor system, comprising a roller plate, a roller assembly and a conveyor belt extending below the roller plate. The roller plate has an upper surface and a bottom surface. The roller

assembly is mounted in the roller plate and comprises a frame, a first roller rotatably mounted to the frame and protruding below the bottom surface and a second roller rotatably mounted to the frame and protruding above the upper surface. The first roller and the second roller are mutually-actuating with each other. The conveyor belt contacts a portion of the roller assembly protruding below the bottom surface to actuate the roller assembly.

According to another aspect, a conveyor system comprises a conveyor belt for conveying items in a first direction, a diverting plate for receiving items from the conveyor belt and selectively diverting items from the first direction to a second direction and a first conveyor belt diverter for diverting the conveyor belt below the roller plate. The conveyor belt forms a driver for the diverting plate to cause the diverting plate to selectively divert items.

According to still another aspect, a conveyor system comprises a roller assembly having an orientable housing, a top roller protruding from the top of the orientable housing for contacting a conveyed item and a bottom roller protruding from the bottom of the orientable housing and a conveyor belt. The conveyor belt extends below and is in contact with the bottom roller for inducing rotation in the bottom roller.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These aspects and features of the invention, as well as its advantages, are explained in more detail in the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a multi-directional roller assembly according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 1B is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 1C illustrates the multi-directional roller assembly of FIGS. 1A and 1B without an end cover;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a roller set of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIGS. 1A-1C along lines A-A;

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of a multidirectional roller assembly including a roller housing;

FIG. 3B is a top view of the multidirectional roller assembly of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 3C is a side view of the multidirectional roller assembly of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 3D is a front view of the multidirectional roller assembly of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4 is an exploded view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly;

FIG. 6A is a top view of another embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly;

FIG. 6B is a perspective view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 6A;

FIG. 6C is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 6A;

FIG. 6D is front view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 6A;

FIG. 7 is an exploded view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 6A;

FIG. 8A is a top view of another embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly, including two pairs of rollers;

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FIG. 8B is a perspective view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 8A;

FIG. 8C is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 8A;

FIG. 8D is front view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 8A;

FIG. 9 illustrates the multi-directional roller assembly of FIGS. 8A-8D without an end cover or housing;

FIG. 10A is a top view of a multi-directional roller assembly when an input force is applied perpendicular to the major axis;

FIG. 10B is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 10A;

FIG. 11A is a top view of a multi-directional roller assembly when an input force is applied parallel to the major axis;

FIG. 11B is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 11A;

FIG. 12A is a top view of a multi-directional roller assembly when an input force is applied at a 45° angle to the major axis;

FIG. 12B is a side view of the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 12A;

FIG. 13 is a top view of a multi-directional roller assembly when an input force is applied at a 30° angle relative to the major axis;

FIG. 14 illustrates the relationship between an input vector, a frame output vector, a roller output vector and an assembly output vector for the multi-directional roller assembly of FIG. 13;

FIG. 15A is a top view of a roller plate housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 15B is a perspective view of the roller plate of FIG. 15A;

FIG. 15C is a top view of the roller plate of FIG. 15A with the top plate removed;

FIG. 16 is a detailed view of the roller plate of FIG. 15A with the top plate removed and showing a rack gear for orienting the multi-directional roller assemblies;

FIG. 17A is perspective view of a conveyor system employing a plurality of roller plates housing arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies;

FIG. 17B is a top view of the conveyor system of FIG. 17A;

FIG. 17C is a partial cross-sectional view of the conveyor system of FIG. 17B along lines B-B;

FIG. 18 is a schematic view of a conveyor system including a drop-in roller plate housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies;

FIG. 19A is a top view of a roller plate housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies according to another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 19B is a side view of the roller plate of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 19C is a perspective view of the roller plate of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 19D is a front view of the roller plate of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 20A is a top view of a conveyor system employing the roller plate of FIG. 19A;

FIG. 20B is a side view of the conveyor system of FIG. 20A;

FIG. 21 is a detailed view of section 312 of FIG. 20B;

FIG. 22 is a top view of an alternate embodiment of a conveyor system having multiple driving conveyor belts and employing a plurality of roller plates housing arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies;

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FIGS. 23A and 23B are top and perspective views of a roller plate that employs gears to orient an array of multi-directional roller assemblies housed therein;

FIG. 24 is a detailed view of region 615 of FIG. 23A, showing an engagement between a gear rack and roller assembly housing in the roller plate of FIGS. 23A and 23B;

FIGS. 25A and 25B are top and side views of a roller plate that employs a cam ring to orient an array of multi-directional roller assemblies housed therein;

FIGS. 26A-26D illustrate a multi-directional roller assembly including an offset cam ring, suitable for use in the roller plate of FIGS. 25A and 25B;

FIGS. 27A-27C are top, side and bottom views of a roller plate employing spur gears to orient an array of multi-directional roller assemblies housed therein;

FIG. 28 illustrates a conveyor system employing roller plates housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies;

FIG. 29 is a detailed view of region 920 of the conveyor system of FIG. 28;

FIGS. 30A and 30B are top and side views of a conveyor system employing roller plates housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies to align articles of conveyance;

FIG. 31 is a detailed view of region 1122 of the conveyor system of FIG. 30A;

FIGS. 32A and 32B are top and side views of a conveyor system employing roller plates housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies to divert articles of conveyance to one of two outfeed conveyors;

FIG. 33 illustrates a conveyor system employing roller plates housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies to rotate an article of conveyance;

FIG. 34 illustrates a conveying system employing arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies for changing the direction of conveyance while maintaining the leading edge of a conveyed article;

FIG. 35 is a detailed view of region 1411 of the conveyor system of FIG. 34; and

FIG. 36 is a detailed view of region 1412 of the conveyor system of FIG. 34.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A conveyor system includes an array of multi-directional roller assemblies. Each multi-directional roller assembly includes a rotatable frame and rollers for supporting articles of conveyance and for manipulating the trajectory of the articles through the conveyor system. In addition to an array of multi-directional roller assemblies, a conveyor system may include an actuator that may control the orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies individually, as well as control an array of multi-directional roller assemblies as a group. The invention will be described below relative to certain illustrative embodiments.

An embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly suitable for use in a conveyor system is shown in FIGS. 1A-1C. The multi-directional roller assembly 10 includes a frame 12 rotatable about a main axis 14. The frame 12 includes axle nubs 18 extending along the main axis 14. The axle nubs 18 are formed in an end cover 19. The frame further includes openings 16 for receiving rollers 28. At least one set of mutually-actuating rollers is mounted to the frame 12 in the openings 16. The illustrative embodiment shows three sets 22, 24, 26 of mutually-actuating rollers disposed along the length of the frame 12 at different orientations, each set comprising a pair of parallel, substantially elliptical-shaped rollers 28. The illustrative frame 12 includes roller

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axle openings **31** for receiving roller axles **32** extending through the rollers along a minor axis **34**. Each roller **28** is rotatable about a minor axis **34**, defined by the axles **32**. Each minor axis **34** is oriented transverse to the main axis of rotation **14**. (As used in this description, transverse axes are axes that are not parallel to each other, which includes skew axes that lie in different planes.) As shown in FIG. 1B, the outside surfaces **29** of the rollers **28** extend beyond the frame **12** of the assembly. In one embodiment, each roller **28** is a flat-ended ellipsoid with axles extending through a central passageway, but the rollers may have any suitable shape and configuration. In another embodiment, the rollers **28** include axle nubs for rotatable mounting in the frame **12**. Other suitable means for rotatably mounting the rollers to the frame may be used.

The rollers **28** in each set may mutually-actuate each other through any suitable means. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, roller contact between the outside surfaces **29** of associated rollers **28** causes transfer of rotational force from one roller to the other. In this manner, when one roller is driven in a first direction, indicated by arrow **36** in FIG. 1C, the associated roller rolls in an opposite direction, indicated by arrow **37** in FIGS. 1C and 2. Alternatively, the rollers may mutually-actuate through gears, magnetic actuation, or another suitable means. For example, the surface of each roller may include teeth, with the teeth engaging each other to allow mutual-actuation. The material forming the outer surfaces of the rollers **28** may be composed of a resilient or at least pliable material to reduce slip between the rollers. In another embodiment, external gears connected to the rollers may allow mutual-actuation of the rollers.

As shown in FIGS. 3A-4, a multi-directional roller assembly **10** may further include a roller housing **40** for rotatably mounting the frame **12** and rollers **28**. Preferably, the frame **12** spins freely about the major axis **14** within the housing **40**. The illustrative housing **40** is a round, disk-shaped housing with a central opening **42** for receiving the frame **12**. As shown in FIG. 4, the illustrative roller assembly includes bearings **45** and axle inserts **44** that are insertable in slots **47** in the housing. The bearings **45** and axle inserts **45** receive the axle nubs **18** of the frame **12** to rotatably mount the frame **12** to the housing **40**. Salient portions of the frame **12** and rollers **28** protrude outside the top and bottom surfaces **48, 49** of the housing **40**.

Each set of rollers **28** is oriented at a different angle relative to the frame **12**. Preferably, the sets of rollers **28** are equally spaced around the frame periphery, with the summation of the angles between a series of consecutive minor axes of rotation **34** equal to 90°. In the version shown in FIGS. 1A-4, the frame **12** houses three sets of roller pairs offset by 45° relative to each other. In this manner, at least one set of rollers at all times extends beyond the top and bottom surfaces **48, 49** of the housing, regardless of the rotational orientation of the frame **12**.

In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 3A-4, the housing **40** further includes teeth **41** about the perimeter or a portion of the perimeter. The teeth **41** engage gears or another device to orient the roller assembly, as described below.

FIG. 5 shows another embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly **110**. The roller assembly **110** includes a disc-shaped housing **140** having an opening **142** for receiving a rotatable frame **112** housing mutually-actuating rollers **128**. The frame **112** includes axle nubs **118** mounted in an opening **144** in the housing **140**. The frame **112** rotates about an axis **114** within the housing **140**. The frame **112** is more cylindrical than the frame **12** of FIGS. 1-4, but the principles of operation are substantially the same.

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Another embodiment of a multi-directional roller assembly **210** is shown in FIGS. 6A-7. The multi-directional roller assembly **210** includes a rotatable frame **212** for mounting one or more sets of mutually-actuating rollers **228**. The frame **212** includes a plurality of disk-shaped ribs **215**, and is rotatable about a major axis **214**. Each set of mutually actuating rollers **228** is mounted in a space between ribs **215**. The frame **212** further includes axle nubs **218** extending along the main axis of rotation **214** of the frame **212**. In the embodiment of FIGS. 6A-7, each roller **228** comprises a central cylindrical roller **227**, rotatable about a minor axis **234**, and two side cones **229**. Each central cylindrical roller **227** engages by contact a corresponding roller in the set, such that rotation of one roller in the set causes rotation of the corresponding roller in the set, preferably in an opposite direction. Other suitable means for mutual roller actuation, such as gears or magnets, may be used.

The multi-directional roller assembly **210** further includes a housing **240** for rotatably mounting the frame **212** and rollers **228**. As shown in FIG. 7, the housing **240** may comprise two mating halves **240a** and **240b**. The illustrative housing **240** is a disk-shaped, with a central opening **242** for rotatably receiving the frame **212**, and axle openings **244** for receiving axle nubs **218**. Bearings **243** and washers **245** facilitate rotation of the frame **212** when mounted in the housing **240**. The housing **240** of FIGS. 6A-7 is shaped, with a contoured upper surface **248** and a contoured lower surface (not shown).

As shown in FIGS. 8A-9, a multi-directional roller assembly **310** may include two sets of mutually-actuating rollers **328**, each oriented 90° relative to each other on the periphery of a frame **312** mounted in a housing **340**. The frame **312** includes axle nubs **318** formed in an end cover **319** and extending along a main axis **314**. Each set of rollers **328** in the embodiment of FIGS. 8A-9 comprises a pair of parallel, rotatable rollers having outer surfaces that contact each other to induce rotation in one roller about a transverse minor axis upon rotation of the other roller, though other means for inducing rotation in a corresponding roller may be used.

A multi-directional roller assembly may include any suitable number of sets of mutually-actuating rollers disposed along the length of the frame at various orientations. Each set may comprise any suitable number of rollers, and is not limited to a pair of mutually-actuating rollers in each set.

A multi-directional roller assembly can be used to manipulate the orientation and trajectory of an article of conveyance placed on the multi-directional roller assembly. The multi-directional roller assembly can redirect a single input vector to an unlimited angular output vector, capable of directing an article placed on the multi-directional roller assembly in any suitable direction. For example, referring to FIGS. 10A-10B, an input force applied to the bottom side of a multi-directional roller assembly **110**, indicated by arrow **61**, that is perpendicular to the major axis **114** causes the frame **112** to rotate within the housing **140** about the major axis **114** in the direction of output frame vector **62**. The rollers **28** do not rotate about the minor axes **34** under the influence of the input force **61**. Thus, the output vector **62** of the assembly is 180° from the input vector **61**. When the roller assembly **210** is positioned with the major axis **214** extending 90° relative to the input vector **61**, the roller assembly will push an article placed on top of the frame **212** in the direction indicated by the output vector **62**, or 180° relative to the input vector **61**.

Referring to FIGS. 11A-11B, an input force applied to the bottom side of the assembly **110** that is parallel to the major axis **114** (i.e., oriented at 0°) and perpendicular to at least one

of the minor axes **134** will create a different output vector. The input force, indicated by vector **63**, will cause rotation of one set of rollers **128**, without driving the frame **112**. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **11A** and **11B**, a first set **122** of rollers **128** is actuated due to the orientation of the frame **112**. As shown, the input vector drives a first roller **128a** of the first set **122** in a first direction **136**, causing rotation of the second roller **128b** in a second direction **137**. The rotation of the second roller **128b** creates an output vector **64** that is parallel to the input vector **63**, which propels an article placed on the frame **112** in the direction of the output vector **64**. The set of rollers **128** that is actuated depends on the orientation of the frame **112** when the input force is applied. If the frame **112** is oriented such that the middle set of rollers is disposed in a substantially vertical orientation, with the bottom roller in contact with the input force, then the middle set will actuate to create the output vector **64**. If the frame is oriented with the third set of rollers rotated into a substantially vertical orientation, the third set actuates to create the output vector **64**. Two or more sets of rollers **128** may actuate at the same time to create the output vector **64**.

Referring to FIGS. **12A-12B**, an input force that is oblique to both the major axis **114** and minor axes **134** causes rotation of both the rollers **128** and roller frame **112** to create an output vector that is a combination of the output vectors of the frame **112** and the rollers **128**. In the embodiment of FIGS. **12A** and **12B**, the input vector **71** indicative of an input force is oriented 45° relative to the major axis **114**. The force along input vector **71** causes rotation of the frame **112** about the major axis **114** to create a frame output vector **72** that is perpendicular to the axis **114**. The input vector **71** also causes rotation of one or more sets of the rollers **128** to create a roller output vector **74** that is perpendicular to the minor axis **134**. The combined output vector **76** extends 90° relative to the input vector **71**, so that an object placed on the assembly **110** will be directed off the assembly at a 90° angle relative to the input force **71**.

A desired output angle of an object disposed on the multi-directional roller assembly may be achieved through orienting a multi-directional rollers assembly at a particular angle relative to the input force. The illustrative assembly produces a 1:2 ratio between the angular input vector and the angular output vector. Other ratios may be contemplated. When the input vector changes by 90° , the resultant output vector will change by 180° .

For example, as shown in FIG. **13**, when a multi-directional roller assembly **110** is oriented at a 30° angle relative to an input vector **81**, the output vector **83**, which is a combination of the frame output vector **85** and the roller output vector **86**, will extend at 60° (twice the input angle) relative to the input vector **81**. FIG. **14** illustrates the relationship between the input vector **81**, the frame output vector **85**, the roller output vector **86**, and the overall output vector **83** for the entire assembly. An input vector **81** extending 30° relative to the major axis **114**, will create a frame output vector **85** that is perpendicular to the axis **114** and equal in magnitude to half the input vector ($\sin 30^\circ$). The input vector **81** also creates a roller output vector **86** that extends parallel to the major axis **114** and equal in magnitude to 0.866 of the input vector **81** ($\cos 30^\circ$). When added together, the frame output vector **85** and roller output vector **86** create the assembly output vector **83**, extending at 60° relative to the input vector **81** and equal in magnitude to the input vector **81**. Therefore, an object placed on the assembly **110**, which is oriented at a 30° angle relative to the input vector **81**, will be diverted off the assembly at an angle of 60° from the input force acting on the assembly.

In one application, an array of multi-directional roller assemblies may be mounted in a roller plate to form a diverting roller plate for articles of conveyance. For example, as shown in FIGS. **15A-15C**, a roller plate **300** capable of diverting objects may comprise an array of multi-directional roller assemblies **10** mounted between an upper plate **301** and a lower plate **302**. The rollers **28** and frames **12** of the roller assemblies protrude through openings in the upper plate **301** and lower plate **302**. The array of roller assemblies may have any suitable size, shape, number of roller assemblies or configuration. FIG. **16** shows the roller plate **300** with the top plate **301** removed. As shown, the roller plate **300** includes small spur gears **306** between the multi-directional roller assemblies **10**. The spur gears **306** engage the teeth **41** on the perimeter of the roller assemblies, connecting the assemblies together. A rack gear **307** or other suitable actuation means extends along the side of the roller plate **300**, engaging the outermost roller assemblies. A drive gear **308** engages the rack gear **307**. An actuator rotates the drive gear **308** to impart motion on the rack gear **307**, which causes rotation of the assemblies as a group and allowing controlled orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies **10** relative to the upper plate **301** and lower plate **302**. Thus, the entire array of roller assemblies may be oriented at a selected angle to control the trajectory of an article **309** placed on the roller plate **300**.

Any suitable means for orienting a multi-directional roller assembly in a selected orientation relative to an input force to control an output trajectory may be used. For example, magnets, motors or other types of gears may be used to orient a multi-directional roller assembly.

As shown in FIGS. **17A-17C**, a roller plate **300** housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies may be implemented in a conveying system **400** for conveying products and may have a number of useful applications in the conveying system. The conveying system **400** includes a frame **401** and one or more conveyor belts **405** trained around rollers and/or sprockets. The conveyor belt **405** conveys articles to the roller plate **300** and transfers articles onto the roller plate **300**. The conveyor belt **405** is diverted below the roller plate **300** by rollers **407**. Below the roller plate **300**, the conveyor belt **405** forms a driver for applying an input force along a selected direction to actuate the multi-directional roller assemblies **10**, as shown schematically in FIG. **18**. Alternatively, the rollers **28**, the frame **12** or both may be actively driven through a motor, magnets, gears or other suitable means.

An actuator **402** controls the orientation of the roller assemblies in the roller plate **300**. The orientation of the roller assemblies relative to the conveyor belt **405** determines the output trajectory of an article **309** placed on top of the roller plate.

The conveyor belt **405** is diverted back up at the end of the roller plate **300** to receive and convey articles away from the roller plate **300**.

The conveyor belt **405** may be a flat belt, a belt with integrated rollers, a belt with integrated balls, or any other suitable type of conveyor belt.

The belt **405** may be selectively engageable and disengageable with the multi-directional roller assemblies on the underside of the roller plate through any suitable actuation means.

The invention is not limited to the use of a conveyor belt as a driver for a multi-directional roller assembly, and other suitable drivers may be used.

FIGS. **19A-19D** show another embodiment of a roller plate **320** housing an array of multi-directional roller assem-

blies 10 according to another embodiment of the invention. The roller plate 320 comprises an upper plate 321 having openings 331 for the roller assemblies and a lower plate 322 having openings for the roller assemblies, such that salient portions of each roller assembly protrude above the upper plate 321 and below the lower plate 322. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 19A-19D, the roller plate 320 includes eight roller assemblies each oriented similarly, but the invention is not limited to the illustrative configuration.

Referring to FIGS. 20A, 20B and 21, another embodiment of a conveying system 500 employs a plurality of roller plates 320 housing multi-directional roller assemblies 10. The conveying system 500 comprises an array of multi-directional roller assemblies for directing products in a selected direction. The array may comprise a plurality of roller plates 320, each roller plate 320 housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10. The conveying system 300 further includes a driver, illustrated as a conveyor belt 330 moving in the direction of the arrow 331, for applying an input force along a selected direction to actuate the multi-directional roller assemblies 10. Alternatively, the rollers 28, the frame or both may be actively driven through a motor or other suitable means.

An actuator 340 controls the orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies relative to the conveyor belt 330. The actuator 340 may rotate the entire roller plate 320 and change the orientations of each array of multi-directional roller assemblies to change the orientation of the conveyance. Alternatively, an actuator may control a single multi-directional roller assembly. As previously described, changing the orientation of the multi-directional roller assembly changes the output vector of an article placed on the roller assembly. The actuator 340 may be an electric, pneumatic, or other suitable type of actuator.

As shown in FIG. 21, the conveyor belt 330 contacts the frame 12 and exposed roller 28 of the assembly 10 to drive the multi-directional roller assembly 10, causing rotation of the frame 12, the rollers 28 or both. Each multi-directional roller assembly 10 is housed in a roller plate between an upper plate 321 and a lower plate 322. Depending on the orientation of the assembly 10, an article placed on the roller assembly 10 will be directed in an output direction that extends at an output angle relative to the conveyor belt direction 331 that is twice the angle at which the major axis 14 of the roller assembly 10 extends relative to the conveyor belt direction 331.

As shown in FIG. 22, a conveying system 500' including an array of multi-directional roller assemblies may include a plurality of conveyor belts 332, 333, 334 for driving the multi-directional roller assemblies. In the embodiment of FIG. 22, multiple actuators 340' may be used to change the orientations of the roller plates 320 housing multi-directional roller assemblies relative to the conveyor belts 332, 333, 334.

The conveyor system may employ any suitable means for controlling the angular orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies to control the trajectory of articles conveyed through the system.

FIGS. 23A and 23B illustrates an approach for orienting an array of multi-directional roller assemblies. As shown in FIGS. 23A and 23B a roller plate 600 suitable for implementing in a conveyor system includes an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10 housed between an upper plate 621 and a lower plate 622. Each roller assembly housing 40 includes a pinion gear 640 for engaging a gear rack 650 on the upper plate 621. The gear rack 650 may alternatively be located on the lower plate 622 or between

the upper plate 621 and lower plate 622. An input actuator (not shown) selectively moves the gear rack 650, which causes each multi-directional roller assembly 10 to rotate relative to the upper plate 621 and lower plate 622. FIG. 24 is a detailed view section 615 of FIG. 23A, showing the gear rack 650 engaging the pinion gear 440 on the periphery of the assembly housing 40 to control the orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies.

According to another embodiment of the invention, shown in FIGS. 25A-25B and 26A-26D, a camming action may be used to orient an array of multi-directional roller assemblies. FIGS. 25A and 25B illustrate a roller plate 700 including an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 710. The roller plate 700 includes an upper plate 711, a lower plate 712, and a cam plate 713 laced between the upper and lower plate. As shown in FIGS. 26A-D, the roller housing 740 for each roller assembly 710 may include an upper plate centering ring 741 for centering the assembly within the upper plate 711, a lower plate centering ring 742 for centering the assembly within the lower plate 712 and a cam plate ring 743. The cam plate ring 743 has an axis 745 that is offset from the rotational axis 746 of the housing 740. An actuator may selectively rotate the cam plate 713, which will cause rotation of the roller assemblies 710 mounted in the roller plate 710 as a group, as indicated by arrows 760, allowing controlled orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies relative to the upper plate 711 and lower plate 712.

FIGS. 27A, 27B, and 27C illustrate a roller plate 800 including an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10 according to another embodiment of the invention. The illustrative plate 800 is circular and houses seven roller assemblies 10 in three rows. The plate 800 includes an upper plate 811 and lower plate 812 for mounting the roller assemblies 10. Each assembly housing 40 includes gear teeth 41 disposed about the perimeter to create a large spur gear. Secondary smaller spur gears 842 are disposed between the multi-directional roller assemblies. A driven gear 843 is coupled to a rotary actuator. When the rotary actuator rotates the driven gear 643, the gears 642, 643 and gear teeth 641 transmit the rotational motion to all of the roller assemblies, causing rotation of the assemblies as a group and allowing controlled orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies 10 relative to the upper plate 811 and lower plate 812.

FIG. 28 illustrates a conveying system 900 including a plurality of roller plates 910, each housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10. The illustrative conveying system 900 is used to change the orientation of an article of conveyance. The conveying system 900 includes a frame or housing 901 and a plurality of circular roller plates 910, each housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10. A conveyor belt 930 running below the roller plates 910 drives the multi-directional roller assemblies 10. Each roller plate 910 includes an upper plate 921 and a lower plate 922 as shown in detail in FIG. 29. The lower plate 922 includes gear teeth 923 about its periphery for engaging a spur gear 925. An actuator 940 selectively rotates the spur gear 925 to change the orientation of the array of multi-directional roller assemblies. While the embodiments of FIGS. 28 and 29 show gear teeth 923 on the lower plate 922 of the roller plate 910, the upper plate 921 may also or alternatively include gear teeth for engaging a gear to change the orientation of the roller plate 910.

A multi-directional roller assembly 10 may perform a number of different functions, such as, but not limited to, sortation, alignment, switching, and turning of articles. For example, a plurality of multi-directional roller assemblies

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may be used to sort articles passing through a conveying system with minimum collisions between the articles. To sort the articles, the multi-directional roller assemblies are selectively rotated in groups arrayed along the conveying system's carryway. A conveyor belt or other driver runs below the multi-directional roller assemblies. A control system creates an image of an incoming article of conveyance, computes trajectories along the system for each article, and orients the multi-directional roller assemblies according to the trajectories to orderly and rapidly divert articles from the carryway.

Another application involves use of a multi-directional roller assembly to align articles, as shown in FIGS. 30A, 30B, and 31. The alignment system 1100 includes an array of roller plates 1110, each housing an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10, for translating or rotating and registering an article against a fixed object. The multi-directional roller assemblies 10 support an article of conveyance, illustrated as a package 1170, that travels through the system. The multi-directional roller assemblies are oriented at an oblique angle to the direction 1131 of a driving conveyor belt 1130, as shown in FIG. 31. The package 1170 being supported by the roller assemblies 10 will translate across the width of the system 1100 in the direction of arrows 1186 until contact with a fixed object, illustrated as a fixed rail 1150. The package 1170 will align to the fixed object 1150.

As shown in FIGS. 32A and 32B, arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies may be used in a switch 1202 for a conveying system 1200. The switch 1202 diverts articles 1270 from one or more infeed conveyors 1204, moving in the direction of arrow 1211 to two or more outfeed conveyors 1206, 1208. The multi-directional roller assemblies 10 are housed in roller plates 1210 arranged in an array, and a drive conveyor 1230 contacts the rollers in the roller plates to convey articles across the roller plates 1210. An actuator controls the orientation of each roller plate 1210 to control the trajectories of articles in the system and distribute the articles to either the first outfeed conveyor 1206 or the second outfeed conveyor 1208.

As shown in FIG. 33, arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies may be used to selectively rotate an article in a conveying system. An article rotator in a conveying system 1300 includes a plurality of article-supporting roller plates 1310, each including an array of multi-directional roller assemblies 10. An infeed conveyor 1304 conveys articles 1370 to the roller plates 1310, and an outfeed conveyor 1306 conveys rotated articles away from the roller plates 1310. A drive conveyor 1330 drives the rollers in the multi-directional roller assemblies to propel the articles through the system at a selected trajectory. When an article 1370 is located entirely on a single roller plate 1310, an actuator selectively rotates the entire roller plate to a desired angle, which rotates the article 1370 as well. The size of each roller plate 1310 depends on the size of the largest article to be rotated, as the roller plate should support the article to be rotated. The multi-directional roller assemblies may be rotated in opposite directions to maintain proper flow of articles through the conveying system.

FIG. 34 illustrates a conveying system 1400 employing arrays of multi-directional roller assemblies for changing the direction of conveyance while maintaining the leading edge of a conveyed article. The system 1400 includes an array of roller plates 1410, each comprising an array of article-supporting multi-directional roller assemblies 10. The system 1400 further includes an input conveyor 1404 and a plurality of output conveyors 1406, 1407, 1408 extending in

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different directions. A driving conveyor 1430 extends below the roller plates 1410 for driving the rollers in the multi-directional roller assemblies 10. At the downstream end 1411 of the array of roller plates 1410, the multi-directional roller assemblies are oriented to propel an article 1470 in contact with the assemblies forward, as shown in FIG. 35. At the downstream end, the multi-directional roller assemblies 10 are oriented with the main axes 14 perpendicular to the direction of travel 1431 of the drive conveyor 1430 so that the direction of travel 1480 of articles contacting the downstream assemblies 10 is opposite and parallel to the direction of travel 1431 of the drive conveyor 1430, thereby pushing the articles 1470 forward. At the upstream end 1412, the multi-directional roller assemblies are selectively oriented to direct an article in the direction of arrows 1486 onto one of the three output conveyors 1406, 1407, 1408, as shown in FIG. 36. Depending on their orientation, which may be controlled through any suitable means as previously described, the multi-directional roller assemblies 10 in the upstream end 1412, direct an article forward onto the first output conveyor 1406, to the side and back against a fixed side guard 1470 to direct the article down the second output conveyor 1407 or to the other side and back against another fixed side guard 1471 to direct the article down the third output conveyor 1408.

A multi-directional roller assembly or an array of multi-directional roller assemblies may be used in any suitable system and any suitable means may be used to control the orientation of the multi-directional roller assemblies in order to control the trajectory of an article.

As these few examples suggest, the scope of the invention is meant to be defined by the claims and not limited to the details of the described versions.

What is claimed is:

1. A conveyor system, comprising:

a roller plate having an upper surface and a bottom surface;

an array of roller assemblies in the roller plate, each roller assembly comprising a frame, a first roller rotatably mounted to the frame and protruding below the bottom surface and a second roller rotatably mounted to the frame and protruding above the upper surface, wherein the first roller and the second roller are mutually-actuating with each other; and

a conveyor belt extending below the roller plate for contacting portions of each of the roller assemblies protruding below the bottom surface to actuate the array of roller assemblies.

2. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt contacts and induces rotation in each first roller to cause rotation of the associated second roller.

3. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt induces rotation of a first frame in the array about an axis by contacting a portion of the first frame protruding below the bottom surface.

4. The conveyor system of claim 3, wherein a portion of the first frame protrudes above the upper surface, and an article resting on the portion of the first frame protruding above the roller plate will be diverted by rotation of the first frame.

5. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt induces rotation in both the first roller and the frame of each roller assembly.

6. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the roller plate comprises an upper plate having an array of upper openings and a lower plate having an array of lower open-

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ings matching the openings in the upper plate, wherein a roller assembly is housed between each upper opening and lower opening.

7. The conveyor system of claim 1, further comprising an actuator for adjusting an orientation of the array of roller assemblies.

8. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt includes a first segment for conveying items towards and onto the roller plate and a second segment lower than the first portion that extends below the roller plate to selectively actuate the array of roller assemblies.

9. The conveyor system of claim 8, further comprising a diverter between the first segment and second segment for diverting the conveyor belt below the roller plate.

10. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein each frame in the array of roller assemblies is oriented at a selected frame angle relative to a direction of movement of the conveyor belt, and an object on the roller plate will be directed off the roller plate at an output angle that is twice the frame angle.

11. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt has a first section having an upper surface that contacts the protruding portions of the roller assemblies.

12. The conveyor system of claim 11, wherein the first section of the conveyor belt is parallel to the upper surface and bottom surface of the roller plate.

13. The conveyor system of claim 1, wherein the conveyor belt extends from a first end of the roller plate to a second end of the roller plate.

14. A conveyor system, comprising:

a conveyor belt for conveying items in a first direction; a diverting plate for receiving items from the conveyor belt and selectively diverting items from the first direction to a second direction; and

a first conveyor belt diverter for diverting the conveyor belt below the diverting plate, wherein the conveyor belt forms a driver for the diverting plate to cause the diverting plate to selectively divert items.

15. The conveyor system of claim 14, wherein the diverting plate comprises an array of orientable assemblies protruding above the diverting plate for contacting conveyed items and below the diverting plate for contacting the conveyor belt.

16. The conveyor system of claim 14, further comprising a second conveyor belt diverter for diverting the conveyor belt up from below the diverting plate to receive and convey articles away from the diverting plate.

17. The conveyor system of claim 14, wherein the diverting plate comprises an array of multi-directional roller assemblies, each roller assembly having a first roller pro-

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truding from a bottom of the diverting plate and into contact with the conveyor belt and a second roller connected to the first roller and protruding above the diverting plate.

18. The conveyor system of claim 17, wherein the first roller and second roller are mounted to a rotatable frame.

19. A conveyor system, comprising:

a roller assembly having an orientable housing, a top roller protruding from the top of the orientable housing for contacting a conveyed item and a bottom roller protruding from the bottom of the orientable housing; and

a conveyor belt below and in contact with a bottommost portion of the bottom roller for inducing rotation in the bottom roller, the bottommost portion protruding from the bottom of the orientable housing.

20. The conveyor system of claim 19, wherein the roller assembly further comprises a rotatable frame mounted to the housing for mounting the top roller and bottom roller, wherein the rotatable frame protrudes above and below the housing.

21. The conveyor system of claim 20, wherein the rotatable frame has a plurality of pairs of mutually-actuating rollers arranged about the periphery of the frame and offset from each other, such that a first roller in a first pair protrudes from the top to form the top roller and the other roller in the first pair protrudes from the bottom to form the bottom roller.

22. The conveyor system of claim 19, wherein the conveyor belt contacts the frame and induces rotation of the frame when the frame is in a select orientation relative to the conveyor belt.

23. The conveyor system of claim 19, further comprising an actuator for orienting the roller assembly relative to the conveyor belt.

24. The conveyor system of claim 19, wherein rotation of the bottom roller induces rotation of the top roller.

25. The conveyor system of claim 19, wherein the top roller and the bottom roller comprise flat-ended ellipsoids.

26. The conveyor system of claim 19, further comprising a plurality of teeth about at least a portion of the perimeter of the orientable housing for engaging a device to orient the roller assembly.

27. The conveyor system of claim 19, wherein the conveyor belt moves in a direction that is tangential to the bottommost portion of the bottom roller at the point of contact between the bottom roller and the conveyor belt.

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